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VOLUME XLVI. FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1886—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEARLY 100 VICTIMS.

AWFUL WORK OF THE CYCLONE AT ST. CLOUD AND SAUK RAPIDS.

The Worst Not Yet Half Told—Scenes of Desolation and Suffering—Finding Bodies of the Dead Hourly—Difficulty in Securing the Names of the Fated Ones—Previous Reports of the Whirlwind's Wrath Not Exaggerated in the Least—Iowa, Kansas, Texas, Dakota, and Missouri Disasters.

BIG LAKE, Minn., April 15.—New bodies are being recovered hourly from the débris and are being brought in from the country. Twelve injured people were brought in today. Several of these will die. Druggist Schubert's remains have just been found. He had only been in town two weeks. Four have died of wounds since morning.

At the church east of Rice's thirteen instead of ten of the wedding party were killed, including the officiating minister. Twenty-two are reported dead there.

At Sauk Rapids thirty-one are already dead, and the list will be swelled to forty.

Dr. Ames of Minneapolis, on duty at St. Cloud, says that at least thirty deaths will result from the visitation there. Capt. Foiley, an old settler of Sauk Rapids, weighing 280 pounds, was blown 400 feet in the air and bruised by flying débris. He says the water in his sixty-five-foot well was all sucked out, leaving only sand at the bottom. The force of the storm was such as to wrench off the door of the safe in the postoffice and carry it some distance from the building. The church bell, weighing 1,560 pounds, was found among the débris 400 feet away from any building. The remains of the dead are almost unrecognizable, being completely crushed and blackened. Many of the survivors will be disabled for life. The delegation of doctors from St. Paul and Minneapolis worked all night under the disadvantage of having no splints or drugs, as the drug stores were all demolished. The splints were all made from shingles. School had been dismissed Friday, or otherwise the fatality among the children would have been appalling, the school building being razed to the foundation.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., April 15.—The work of devastation in the district visited by the cyclone is complete, as the littered and shivered remains of what were once frame buildings will testify. For a width of about 600 feet running from southwest to northeast the tornado had leveled almost everything before it. Only an occasional building partially wrecked was left to tell the tale of devastation. Scarcely a vestige of any structure remained so as to be recognized, the ground being literally covered with all kinds of timbers promiscuously mingled together. It is estimated that 400 structures were blown down, all frames and by no means costly. Manitoba depot was unroofed and wrecked, thus almost entirely cutting off all telegraphic communication. The only building of any consequence aside from the depot injured was the brewery, and this was badly warped and twisted. The small residences were mostly occupied by foreigners whose names it has been impossible to secure with any degree of accuracy.

The Catholic hospital is filled with wounded, but only five or six are considered dangerous. There were fifty-four wounded in the hospital last night, besides a number that were taken to private residences. Today two died and the others have been removed. The coffins provided for the dead are at the engine-house and the bodies were neatly dressed today and placed within them. The funerals will probably occur tomorrow and will be a large public affair. The scene in the engine-house, where the dead bodies are lying surrounded by people of various nationalities jabbering in their native tongues, is a peculiarly striking one. It is not believed there will be much delay in replacing the destroyed structures, as tenement-houses for the laboring classes are in demand. The loss will hardly go above $50,000 or $60,000.

There are just enough houses left in Sauk Rapids to form a fringe around the village limits. The débris is not piled in heaps but scattered far and wide.

The sign, "Sauk Rapids," on the Manitoba depot and a casket full of books were found in Rice Station, fifteen miles distant. This shows the terrible power of the storm.

The storm extended from Jamestown, Dak., through Minnesota and into Wisconsin, though its most disastrous effects are to be found in the three places first named.

At Sauk Rapids the damage is even greater and the loss of life more terrible, although it is difficult to get particulars. The storm struck the very centre of the town. Among the buildings destroyed is the Central Hotel, in which many are known to have been killed. Not a single business house is left standing in the main part of the town. The court-house is among the buildings destroyed, and the Union school-house and two of the principal churches are ruined beyond repair. The Northern Pacific depot was swept away, not even a splinter of it remaining.

Abner St. Cyr, who had a large sliver driven through his head, lingered in great agony until tonight, when he died. He was commander of the Grand Army Post and a prominent Mason. He was also an old pilot on the Mississippi. There are tonight twelve coffined bodies at Rice and fifteen maimed, a number of whom cannot recover. A child's bloody dress was found this afternoon in Buckman Township, twenty-two miles northwest of Sauk Rapids. Mrs. Maggie Dier died at the hospital this afternoon.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 15.—Dr. Denslow, who with others went last evening by special train for St. Cloud, returned this morning. Upon reaching St. Cloud, he said, the physicians from St. Paul and Minneapolis divided, part going to Sauk Rapids. Dr. Denslow was on the force sent to the St. Benedictine Sisters' Hospital, and they were kept busy until 3 o'clock this morning. The reports are in no way exaggerated. The storm was fully as disastrous as reported, and may in the end prove worse. Fully twenty-five injured were brought to the hospital alone, and he does not know how many more are cared for in private houses.

Two of those brought to the hospital will probably die. One is a woman who has a broken collar-bone, the bones of the left forearm and both bones of the left leg fractured, all comminuted, and the pelvis broken—an accident seldom chronicled in surgery. The head and face were bruised beyond recognition; yet, strange to say, the woman is conscious and talked freely, saying her hip was hurt some, but otherwise she felt no pain. The other probably fatal case is that of a young man 20 years old, both of whose legs were so badly crushed that they had to be amputated midway between the knee and the thigh.

One man lying in hospital badly injured said three of his children were dead. Another man next to him responded saying his wife and three children were killed by the storm. Three little boys about 6 years old were brought in at midnight wounded cruelly. A woman was found with a piece of her scalp as large as a man's hand torn from her head and hanging by shreds.

The City Council this morning voted $5,000 in cash to aid the cyclone sufferers, and Gov. Hubbard dispatched a car-load of provisions to Sauk Rapids. The car was accompanied by a committee of the Jobbers' Union, who will offer all assistance in their power.

E. G. Halbert, General Agent of the New York Life-Insurance Company, was brought to St. Paul on a special train this evening, and physicians are now making examination and holding a consultation. His arm is broken. Drs. Cutchinson and Murphy report that they can find no fracture of the skull and that they think the patient has a fighting chance for his life. He has taken nourishment in the form of beef tea and has shown some evidence of returning consciousness, being able to indicate when he desires water.

SAUK RAPIDS, Minn., April 15.—The following is a revised list of the killed and wounded so far as reported at Sauk Rapids:

John Renard, County Auditor; Gregg Lindley, Register of Deeds; Edgar Hall, President of the German-American Bank; Sam Swenson, foreman on Gov. Gilman's farm; A. H. Lake, a carpenter; J. A. Stanton, Mrs. Herman Berg; child of Sam Carpenter; Ella Berg, aged 7 years; Clara Berg, aged 14 years; Mrs. Fletcher of Linto, Dak., visiting relatives; Joseph Sumner, druggist; Mrs. Davie; Ollie Carpenter, aged 6; Luke Carpenter, aged 10; infant, unknown; Mrs. W. Pappenfuss and her two grandchildren; Henry Bernhardt, aged 43 years; John Swanson, a farmer; a Swedish young woman, unknown; a [illegible] young woman, unknown; Ernest Albrecht, a laborer; Maurice St. Cyr, aged 10 years; Mrs. Fink and four children.

The wounded are:

Lillie Berg, aged 4 years, severely; Miss Frederike Wode, arm broken; Mrs. Gertrude Arneth, arm broken and head and face injured; Roger Bell, storekeeper, hurt about the head; J. J. Landre, 16 years old, both legs amputated, and will die; Theodore Berg, merchant, lower jaw fractured; William Jochem, aged 9 years, flesh wound in arm; child of Sam Carpenter, stake driven through the body; Camille St. Cyr, aged 11 years, badly bruised; Mrs. Haukes, hurt internally, and her two children seriously; John Lann, a young man, two ribs broken and lungs injured; Claudie Russell, 6 years old, arm broken; Mrs. John Russell, skull and face wounds; infant of Mrs. Russell, bruised; James Anderson, a laborer, lacerated wounds; —— Dame, right arm dislocated; Judge Beaupre, scalp wound; Miss Lucy Gilman, badly bruised; —— Scripture, skull crushed, will die; —— Scripture, 10 years old, crushed, will die; Bohemian woman, unknown, fracture of the upper jaw, will die; Miss Scripture, aged 12 years, bruised; a Bohemian boy, aged 12 years, serious fracture of lower jaw and arm broken; Mrs. Pappenfuss, seriously injured, may die; Miss Annie Behrendt, internal injuries; Charles Gilman, aged 80 years, hurt about the head and may not recover.

At St. Cloud the killed are:

J. Junnemann, farmer; Mrs. J. Stein, widow; August Jungler, 7 years old; Mary Jungler, 14 years; Jennie Jungler, 16 years; Jacob Shortrage of Gray Eagle, laborer, unmarried; Joseph Golkowski, 8 years old; J. Waldore, 7 years old; Anna Seebold, 4 years old; Mrs. Maggie Dyer; two children of John Semms, aged 7 and 11; Ed Meehan, 25 years old, an employé of the railroad; C. F. Andrews, about 30 years old, a railroad employé; Miss Streitz, 20 years old; an unknown man about 30 years old.

The wounded are:

William Shortrage of Gray Eagle, laborer, both legs cut off above the knee; Joseph Jungien, 40 years old, married, badly bruised, will recover; Caspar Jungien, 4 years old, leg broken; William Kuelper, 45 years old, face bruised and internal injuries may die; Mrs. Waldore, leg broken; Mrs. Barthle Fehr, internal injuries, will die; E. G. Jordan of Fairhaven, bruised internally, married, will recover; Mrs. J. Junnemann, leg broken; Miss Mary J. Wickler, aged 25, internally injured, will recover; Miss Anna Golkowski, badly bruised; Mary Golkowski, aged 13 years, leg broken; Agnes Golkowski, aged 4 years, leg broken; Lena, a domestic, leg broken; Mrs. Fred Seebold, badly bruised; Fritz Seebold, aged 6 years, both legs broken; two babies, names unknown, injured about the head; a railroad-man, both legs amputated, will probably die; Mrs. Joseph Hoerner, right arm and leg broken; Mary Cross, 16 years old, flesh wounds; Miss Mary Coshirl, aged 25, shoulder bruised; Henry Kelly, a railroader, single, forearm broken and hip dislocated; Casper Trusson, butcher, internally injured; Miss Anna Osten, head and arm bruised; two unknown children, badly bruised; Mrs. Herman Branman, arm and leg broken; her child, eyesight lost.

The killed at Rice's are:

Henry Friday, the bridegroom at the wedding party; John Schultz, aged 27; Mrs. H. C. Schultz, the bride's mother; the Rev. Mr. Smith of St. Cloud; Mr. Smith; John Sauer, a young farmer; Mrs. Gomlitz, Mrs. Vogt, Miss C. Vogt, and three persons unknown.

At Buckran, Fred Clark, a farm-hand, was killed.

Destruction and Death in Iowa.

BEDFORD, Ia., April 15.—[Special.]—About 8 p. m. yesterday a cyclone struck near the residence of Mrs. Thompson, about eight miles northwest of this place, destroying fences and outhouses. Passing from Mrs. Thompson's house, the storm crossed the road and visited that of Lemuel Deremer, which was destroyed in a twinkling. The fragments were scattered far and wide, the largest being a piece of the floor on which Mr. Deremer found himself standing after the catastrophe. When the blow came he was preparing for bed. It stripped him of every vestige of clothing except his shirt collar and cuffs. Mrs. Deremer had already gone to bed and had her youngest child in her arms. The storm blew her about twenty-five yards away, where, on returning consciousness, she found herself standing with the child still in her arms, neither having received a scratch, although they were surrounded by fragments of the building, many of which were driven into the ground. Mr. and Mrs. Deremer found their eldest boy, a lad of 14 years, in a meadow about 300 yards away at the head of a slough. He was unconscious and his recovery is extremely doubtful. The outbuildings and barn were carried away, and no trace of them remained. The horses were uninjured, but about 200 chickens, otherwise unhurt, were picked clean. The storm went in a northeast direction, visiting the location of Sparksburg and Lenox, its track then being about 100 yards wide. A dispatch just received from Lenox states that the storm struck about four miles west of there, injuring ten persons, two probably fatally; names not known.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 15.—[Special.]—Further reports from the path of last night's storm show that it traveled at the rate of eighty-five miles an hour and destroyed a large amount of property. Many more persons would have been injured had they not taken refuge in caves. From Griswold, in Cass County, the storm swept to Coon Rapids, in Carroll County, a distance of over forty miles in thirty minutes. In the territory traveled by the storm between Griswold and Audubon, forty-six miles, fifty-five dwellings were demolished, nine persons were wounded, one fatally, and one was killed. Several children were injured in the school-house beyond Audubon. At Coon Rapids a freight-train of seventeen cars was blown from the track. The Presbyterian church, school-house, skating-rink, and town-hall and about twenty-five dwellings were destroyed. One boy who was in the school-house was killed by a falling brick from the chimney. In the path of the storm houses, barns, orchards, and groves were leveled. The loss, so far estimated, from Griswold to Audubon, is $160,000.

OMAHA, Neb., April 15.—A cyclone struck the Town of Panama, Ia., about 4:30 yesterday afternoon, destroying and damaging nearly every building in the place, killing a little boy, and wounding several other persons. Reports indicate that the storm swept across the northwest corner of the State, doing a great deal of damage to property.

CARSON, Ia., April 15.—[Special.]—About 5 p. m. yesterday a destructive cyclone passed from southwest to northeast six miles from Carson. A church was destroyed at Chatham, one at Randolph, and one at Wheeler's Grove. From there northeast the house of J. O. Buckingham was badly wrecked. Many farmhouses were also destroyed. The storm was accompanied with thunder, lightning, hail, and the heaviest rainfall ever seen here at the time of year.

A Destructive Wind in Texas.

AURORA, Tex., April 15.—A destructive cyclone passed through the southeastern portion of this county last night. The storm moved in a northeasterly direction, sweeping everything before it. It is known that a dozen persons were injured, two of them seriously. The residence of J. H. Green, two miles south of Rome, was picked up and hurled a long distance. Mr. Green, wife, and two daughters were all badly bruised. The large residence of John Beard was next swept away. Mr. Beard, his wife, and five children were carried a distance of fifty yards with the house, but none of them were fatally injured. The residences of W. W. Rawson, John Thurmand, and others shared the same fate. Much live-stock was killed and the loss of farm property is very great. Not a fence or a tree was left standing for many miles.

Loss of Life and Property in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15.—A Skidmore special says: "A fearful cyclone passed over Monroe Township, Nodaway County, last evening, destroying dwellings, barns, outhouses, and killing thousands of dollars' worth of stock. Three persons were killed and many are injured. The killed are Jennie Hooper, Mrs. Hugh Sport, and a baby. Many of the wounded are not expected to live."

A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., says: A destructive cyclone passed over Burlington, Mo., last evening. The railway station was blown to atoms and great damage done in the town. In the surrounding country farmhouses and barns were blown down. Two boys named Fifer, living near the town, were killed and many other persons seriously injured.

A Slight Touch in Kansas.

ATCHISON, Kas., April 15.—A heavy rainstorm swept over the northern and northwestern parts of the State last night prostrating telegraph poles and doing considerable damage to farm property. A few miles west of Wetmore, on the Central Branch Railroad, a small cyclone formed moving in a northeasterly direction and demolishing the farmhouses of John Campbell, R. Vey, and Edward Poston.

A Dakota Waterspout.

DEVIL'S LAKE, Dak., April 15.—[Special.]—A heavy wind and rain storm visited this region yesterday and some hail fell, but no serious damage is reported. A waterspout swept north of Bartlett, this county, and hailstones fell half as large as an egg.

JONES ISN'T LOVESICK.

THE DEFENSE OF THE SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

He Is Simply Staying at Detroit for His Health, and Has Interested Himself in Some Commercial Ventures—Soon to Return to Washington—The Story About His Connections with Miss Palms Said to Be Without Foundation in Truth—The Young Woman's Anguish Over the Publicity Given.

Mr. James McCarthy of Jacksonville, Fla., arrived in the city yesterday from Detroit, Mich., whither he had been specially detailed by several of Senator Jones' personal friends as well as the press of that section to investigate the reasons for the Senator's strange actions and to ascertain the cause for his prolonged absence from his post of duty at Washington. When seen by a TRIBUNE reporter last evening regarding his investigations Mr. McCarthy said: "Some four weeks ago the prominent papers in Florida requested the Governor to declare Senator Jones' seat in the United States Senate vacant, but this could not be done. There have been important events coming up constantly in the Senate which concerned the people of Florida greatly, and the Senator's personal friends keenly felt his absence. They have repeatedly requested him to return, but to no avail. The first report which I followed up on arriving in Detroit was to the effect that Senator Jones was demented and could not bear the mental strain which his presence in the Senate would necessitate, but I found that idea to be entirely wrong, for he was in perfect health and spirits. Dr. Richards, a prominent physician in Detroit and a personal friend of the Senator, said that he only needed rest and that his mind was not in the least affected. There was also no truth in the report of his drinking to excess, a large number of the members of the first society there having assured me that they had never seen him under the influence of liquor.

"I found that one reason for his remaining there was because he was largely interested in a new manufacturing enterprise now being gotten up by W. G. Thompson, the ex-Mayor; James Caplis, ex-Prosecuting-Attorney; D. J. Campau; and McMillan Bros., in which several millions of dollars are being invested.

"Now of that story about his connections with Miss Palms. It was started by a well-known sporting man named John Devass, who had been forced to close his pool rooms by Mr. Thompson when he was Mayor last year, and who had sworn vengeance on that official. Senator Jones was invited to Detroit by Thompson and naturally was introduced to the members of the first society by him. Among those with whom he came in contact was the father of Miss Palms, and at whose house he attended a social gathering with other noted people, forming simply a passing acquaintance with the young woman. Devass then got even with Thompson at the expense of his friend, the Senator, by circulating these stories about him. As for his falling in love with Miss Palms and persecuting and annoying her by his persistent efforts to meet her, as reported, there is not one particle of truth. And about the report that he was after the young lady for her money, why, the Senator knows as well as I do that the young woman's father and mother have separated, and that the old gentleman's reputed millions are involved in the courts, and the litigation will probably not be settled till long after Jones' death. No, all the best families say that there is nothing whatever between the young woman and the Representative from our State. I learned through a cousin that the health of Miss Palms had been seriously impaired by the publicity given her name throughout the country in connection with that of Senator Jones. However, she has never thought of leaving the city, as reported, on account of his alleged persecutions.

"Senator Jones I found to be a man of very regular habits. He rises at 7:30, walks for an hour and a half, and breakfasts at 9 o'clock. He then reads over his mail and attends to the business of the day. He will avoid answering, directly or indirectly, any questions put to him by friends or anybody leading on the subject of his being in any way connected with Miss Palms or Mrs. When I asked him to explain his prolonged stay he said:

"'I came to Detroit in the first place to seek recuperation and rest and my stay has been prolonged beyond my expectations, or, I might add, personal inclinations, but the local press, subsequently augmented by the papers of my own State and others, have taken it upon themselves to publish certain stories relating to my personal welfare, and I don't propose to be placed in a ridiculous position before my many friends in Detroit and elsewhere by their dictations. I have been giving my personal attention to matters relating to my Senatorial duties, as they required. Other Senators have absented themselves for a greater period of time, of which there has been scarcely a mention made, and I don't see why I should be made such a conspicuous exception. My health has about returned, and I shall very soon go back to Washington, if the members of the press are satisfied to give up their attack.'"

THAT BRIDGE AT CAIRO.

Conference of the Board of Engineers Appointed to Examine into the Matter of the Illinois Central's Contemplated Structure.

CAIRO, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—The Board of Engineers appointed to examine into the matter of the contemplated Illinois Central bridge over the Ohio at this point met at the custom-house today and listened to arguments pro and con as to the hight of the structure and the width of the spans. Capt. John A. Wood, representing the Pittsburg Coal Exchange; Captains James D. Parker and Charles Holloway, in the interest of the Cincinnati, Memphis, and New Orleans Packet Companies, and Colonel Will S. Hays of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, representing the Brown Sons Pittsburg coal system, were present. General Manager Jeffreys of the Illinois Central presented a concise statement of the intentions and desires of his company and the advantages of the bridge to commerce. The steamboat interest represented that it had no objection to the bridge, but any concessions from the general law, which provides that all bridges spanning the Ohio shall be fifty-three feet above high-water mark, would be an irreparable injury to navigation. The proposition of the railway company for a continuous span thirty-five feet above high water, or fifteen feet with a draw, met with a great and stubborn opposition. A drawbridge being the pet abomination of the river men, the coal-boat interest insisted that anything less than a series of 600 feet, with a hight of less than sixty-seven feet, would be ruinous. Judge James Fentress, General Solicitor for the for the Illinois Central south of the Ohio River, maintained that the rail system is of vastly more importance to the public than the waterway, and in consequence should receive favorable legislation. The bridge, as now proposed, would start from the Cross Levee above the Illinois Central elevator, going obliquely to a point below Capt. Halliday's farm, 4,800 feet in length, without including approaches. The Engineer Board is simply collecting data upon which to base recommendations to Congress.

TO EXTEND ITS LINES.

The South Side Road Will Build a Cable Line on State Street to Sixty-Third.

Mr. C. B. Holmes, Superintendent of the South Side Street Railway Company, said last evening that at the last regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the company it was decided to extend the State-street cable system from Thirty-ninth street to Sixty-third street. A plant of machinery will be located near Fifty-second street, and will contain two engines of 500-horse power each. Work on the main line will be commenced early in May, but the date of completion cannot yet be definitly stated, although the cable cars will be in operation before cold weather begins. No contracts for material have yet been made, the company having a large quantity of material on hand with which to begin work. The entire cost of construction, it is estimated, will be about $500,000. When the new line is in operation passengers will be obliged to change cars at Thirty-ninth street, according to the present custom. The cars will of course not be run at as frequent intervals as the cars running north of Thirty-ninth street on State. The move is probably made to catch the heavy travel to Washington Park in the summer, as well as to secure the traffic of the Englewood people.

A BATCH OF BOODLERS.

Wholesale Arrest of the Indicted New York Aldermen—Their Politics—Reminds People of Old Bill Tweed Times.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Not since old Bill Tweed tottered humbly up its iron steps had such sights been seen around the big brown building where the grand jury and the District-Attorney dwell. Eleven Aldermen at a grab! It was inspiring, appalling. There was a skurrying of nimble feet from the newspaper offices, a clattering across the open park, and a wild rush of men from the city-hall. In an hour it was known from one end of the island to the other that the great Sharp railway ring was smashed and that every one of the Aldermen of 1884 within reach had been arrested. The prisoners were led to the building singly and in bunches. They passed through corridors crowded to suffocation, through an army of eager newspaper men, through a row of stolid, strong-armed detectives, and into the presence of the District Attorney. Dozens of lawyers rushed in and out. Scores of bondsmen were marshaled in the ante-rooms. Messengers darted hither and thither. It was a scene full of life and noise, a panorama and a sermon. Diamonds sparkled and blazed upon the bosoms of the bribe-takers. Rings glittered on their fingers. But they were prisoners. They were pointed at, sneered at, and hustled about by officers of the law.

Then, one after the other, they were arraigned before grim Recorder Smyth at the very wooden bar where old Bill Tweed stood at bay—a hunted, disgraced criminal.

What short memories men have.

Here it is only fifteen years since at that very bar another string of branded conspirators were arraigned—Tweed, Hall, Connolly, Genet, Ingersoll, Sweeny, Garvey, Young, and twenty others. Imprisonment, death, exile, beggary, and dishonor followed. No man dreamt that so soon men would dare to tread in the footsteps of these men. And yet there they were, shamefaced prisoners, indicted for bribery. The same old brown clock ticked on the wall. The same old law and the same old public had them on the hip. White-headed Clerk Sparks polished his eyeglasses and wrote out long formulas just as he did when he was preparing for the Tweed trial. In fact, it was the Tweed times all over again.

Little, chipper ex-Judge Bedford, who committed Tweed to prison without bail, strode through the crowd just as he did in the big old days. He rubbed his hands, and smiled.

"It reminds me of the time when the Tweed ring was arrested," he said. "The public feeling was intense then, but it is more widespread and strong now."

Here is a clear bird's-eye view of the situation as it now is:

Indicted, Arrested, and Bailed.

James A. Richmond, Republican, railroad President.
Ald. Henry W. Jaehne, County Democracy, jeweler, etc.
Ald. William P. Kirk, Tammany Democrat, saloonkeeper.
Ald. Thomas Sheils, Tammany Democrat, saloonkeeper.
Ald. Patrick Farley, County Democracy, saloonkeeper.
Ald. Henry L. Sayles, Republican, dealer in produce.
Ald. Frank McCabe, Tammany Democrat, ex-saloonkeeper and speculator.
Ald. Michael J. Duffy, Tammany Democrat, builder and Duke of Harlem.
Ald. Ludolph A. Fullgraff, Tammany Democrat, paper-box manufacturer.
Ald. Frederick Finck, Republican, real-estate speculator.
Ald. Louis Wendel, Republican, artilleryman.
Ald. Arthur J. McQuade, County Democracy, junkman.
Ald. James Pearson, Republican, dry goods.
Ald. Thomas Cleary, County Democracy, janitor.
Ald. John O'Neill, County Democracy, shoemaker.
Ald. Charles Reilly, County Democracy, saloonkeeper.

Arrested and Held as State's Witnesses.

Charles B. Waite, Republican, ex-hotel proprietor.
William H. Miller, Republican, dealer in shoes.

Fugitives from Justice.

Ald. Charles Dempsey, Tammany Democrat, carriage painter.
Ald. E. De Lacy, County Democracy, saloonkeeper.
Ald. Thomas Rothman, Republican, saloonkeeper.
John Keenan, County Democracy, saloonkeeper.
William H. Moloney, Tammany Democrat, ex-Reader of the Board of Aldermen, and now in Canada.

Dead and Buried.

Ald. Michael McLaughlin, Democrat.
Ald. Patrick Kenney, Democrat.

The Men Who Didn't.

Ald. Hugh J. Grant, Tammany, Sheriff.
Ald. John C. O'Connor, Republican, lawyer.
Franklin Edson, Tammany, ex-Mayor and merchant.

It was announced officially yesterday that Ald. Jaehne would be tried first. His trial will probably begin before the month is out.

He Gathers Them In.

The District-Attorney crouched in his lair
And silently thrust out a paw,
And he struck with vigor and struck with care
As he gobbled the Aldermen here and there
And gathered them in to the law.

They sailed so high and they sailed so far,
And they cut so wide a swath,
That they hoped to escape all scath and scar;
But one by one they are brought to the bar,
Laid up for the day of wrath.

To sell their votes for a briber's gold
They thought but a venial sin,
And all were merry and shameless and bold;
But their hearts grow sick and their blood runs cold
As surely he gathers them in.

But the world is big and the world is wide,
And fences are small and thin,
And over the border they slip and slide,
Hot in the hunt of a place to hide
Before he can gather them in.
—*New York World.*

THE PERILS OF TRAVEL.

Accident to "The Flying Dutchman" on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—Two Rear-End Collisions in Ohio.

LANCASTER, Wis., April 15.—[Special.]—The north-bound "Flying Dutchman" passenger-train running between St. Paul and Rock Island on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was ditched this afternoon four miles north of Turkey River Station in Iowa. The cause of the accident was a large bowlder which fell down the Mississippi River Valley bluffs upon the track. No particulars are obtainable.

PITTSBURG, April 15.—Passenger train No. 8 on the Fort Wayne Road ran into the rear sleeper of the Chicago limited near Orrville, O., this morning, shortly before daylight, badly wrecking it, as well as the baggage-car and locomotive of train No. 8. Express Messenger John Aughinbaugh was thrown down and it is thought internally injured. None of the passengers were seriously hurt. The accident is attributed to the failure of the air-brake.

Near Youngstown, O., at 2 o'clock this morning, the night express on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Road ran into the caboose of a freight-train, completely telescoping it. Engineer Gray, Fireman Hopper, and Conductor Carney of the freight-train were hurt.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

A Rumor that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Will Purchase the Wabash.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15.—There is a report, a morning paper says, to the effect that plans are in progress for the purchase by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Company of the Wabash Railroad property, now in a receiver's hands, at the trustees' sale the 26th inst.

REMOVED FOR CRUELTY.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 15.—Gov. Pattison today demanded the resignation of the Rev. R. E. Higbee, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and removed the Rev. J. W. Sayres and Mrs. E. E. Hutter, inspector and assistant inspector of soldiers' orphan schools, for gross mismanagement of the schools and neglect and cruelty to the scholars.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 15.—The Chinese Embassy left today for Washington.

UNPLEASANT FOR PAYNE.

THE COLUMBUS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE MAKES ITS REPORT.

A Majority of the Members Agree that the Junior Ohio Senator Was Elected Under Suspicious Circumstances and Recommend that the Matter Be Referred to the United States Senate—The Democrats, of Course, Present a Minority Report.

COLUMBUS, O., April 15.—[Special.]—The reports of the House committee to investigate the charges of bribery in the election of H. B. Payne as United States Senator were submitted to that body today by Chairman Cowgill. There were two reports, one in behalf of the majority of the committee—Representatives Cowgill, Rawlins, and Tompkins—and that secured on behalf the Democratic minority—Messrs. Lebiond and Hubbard. The document presented by the Republican majority is a voluminous one, containing perhaps 10,000 words, and covers fully all the work of the committee. The report begins with a review of the Senatorial situation just after the election in the fall of 1884, the sudden springing of the name of H. B. Payne in the list of candidates, and the tremendous force exerted upon members-elect to the General Assembly in his behalf. It says:

Bribery is not easily proven. Our laws make the giver and taker of a bribe equally guilty, and visit both with the same penalty, which is doubtless just, but the effect of which is to bind the guilty parties together in a bond of secrecy that neither can break without imperiling his own liberty. When the crime has been determined upon and committed deliberately, the parties thereto will adopt every means to conceal it—not only such ingenuity as is exercised by criminals in the preparation and commission of crime, but perjury as well, to prevent its discovery—so that it is only by circumstantial evidence, by unguarded and unintentional admissions, or by the sudden and undue acquisition of property and other significant circumstances, and rarely by direct evidence, that the charge can be sustained. Difficulties have been encountered at every stage of the investigation. Witnesses who were reported to have made specific statements either failed to remember them when questioned or denied emphatically having made them. Leading actors in behalf of the successful candidate, including those generally reported to possess knowledge of the corruption suspected in connection with the election, have kept themselves beyond the jurisdiction of the House and the process of the committee. The testimony adduced has been drawn largely from apparently unwilling witnesses, who, doubtless, because of business or social or political relations, seemed reluctant to testify. Whenever our attention was called to anything which indicated the probable employment of improper means to gain support, we followed the clews presented on the theory that we were not only authorized, but in duty bound, to pursue any matter that promised even remotely to show the use of such means in connection with the election, because the discovery of one important fact, although having no immediate bearing upon the charge against the persons named in the resolution, might lead to the discovery of facts having such bearing. And furthermore, and upon the same theory, our inquiries were not confined to the technical rules of legal proof, but the committee availed itself of any source of information—admitted hearsay statements, and even the opinions of witnesses. But we consider that in making this report no facts should be stated which are not sustained by testimony upon which a legislative body might base further action. However, although we find that the charge against four members of this House—Shultze, Seigler, Baker, and Hunt—named in the resolution has not been sustained, certain facts have been developed which we believe to be of sufficient significance to report to the House for disposition as hereinafter suggested. There is a general concurrence of testimony upon the following points:

1. That the candidacy of Henry B. Payne for United States Senator was not made known publicly until a considerable time after the general election of 1883, at which members of the General Assembly were chosen.

2. That suspicion and charges of the employment of illegal means to secure the election of the successful candidate for Senator were very prevalent near the time of, and for weeks after, the Senatorial election, and that in many instances the suspicion amounted almost to conviction.

3. That as to choice of Senatorial candidates among members of the General Assembly there were numerous remarkable changes difficult to account for without assuming the use of unusual inducements.

Then follows the testimony implicating D. R. Paige in the work of acting as paymaster for the Payne forces at the Neil House, as shown by the testimony of J. J. Hall of Akron, L. A. Russell of Cleveland, R. E. Reese, and others. The evidence implicating Senator Ramey in the attempt to bribe Representative Koble to vote for Payne by paying him $5,000, and that pointing in the direction of a very rapid accumulation of wealth on the part of Senator White follows, together with a number of other suspicious circumstances regarding Representatives Mooney and Roche, the import of which has been heretofore given. The report closes:

In the course of this investigation fifty-five witnesses have been examined. In the report only the most salient features of the testimony are embraced—such portions as bear directly upon what it is fair to assume falls within the legitimate scope of the inquiry. There is a large amount of cumulative testimony which is important as showing the general prevalence of the opinion that improper methods were resorted to to secure the result reached by the Democratic Senatorial caucus of Jan. 8, 1884, and the reasons therefor, and which constitutes a valuable contribution in tangible form to the history of the occasion. A number of clews furnished were not followed because we were convinced that they could lead only to points at which further pursuit would become necessary, but which could not be passed without authority to reach beyond the limits of the State for witnesses, and much anonymous information was ignored by the committee chiefly for the same reason. Although the testimony developed nothing of an inculpating character concerning the members of this House named in the resolution of inquiry, we believe that the circumstances surrounding the election of Henry B. Payne as one of the Senators to represent the State of Ohio in the Congress of the United States as presented by the testimony are such as to warrant us in recommending that an authenticated copy of the testimony and report be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate for the information of the body of which Senator Payne is a member, and for such action as it may deem advisable. Wherefore, the committee offer for adoption the accompanying resolution:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the clerk be and he is hereby directed to transmit a copy, duly authenticated, of the testimony taken by the select committee appointed in pursuance of House resolution No. 28, and the report of said committee, to the President of the United States Senate, to be by him presented to that body.

The report of the minority of the committee is a general denial of the correctness of the conclusions reached by the majority, and a long argument against the authority of the commitee to make the investigation, and closes:

Your minority, after a most thorough and unprejudiced examination of the testimony, with all surrounding circumstances taken into consideration, find:

1. That there has been absolutely nothing found in any way compromising the four members charged, and that they are wholly exonerated from the charges made, and stand today without the shadow of a suspicion attaching to them in regard to conduct unbecoming members of this House.

2. That, notwithstanding the wonderful extent to which the committee went in the accumulation of anything and everything tending to show guilt, with defense and explanation barred (with the exception of two single instances), there has been nothing that could, in the mind of any reasonable man, create a belief (saying nothing about a conviction) that there were any undue influences at any time or under any circumstances exercised by either the Hon. Henry B. Payne or any of his friends to further his interests as a candidate for United States Senator.

Both reports will be considered in the House tomorrow.

A MISSOURI SCORCHING.

LOUISIANA, Mo., April 15.—[Special.]—A fire is now raging in the lower end of the extensive lumber yard of the La Crosse Lumber Company at this place. About 250,000 feet of lumber have already burned, but through the efforts of the Louisiana fire department, with one Silsby engine, the fire is thought to be under control. The Phœnix of London, Fire Association of Philadelphia, and Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Companies have each $2,500 on the burned lumber.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., April 15.—[Special.]—At midnight the steamer Africa, owned by Capt. F. Patterson of Kingston, caught fire and will likely be burned to the water's edge. The dry-dock property, lumber-yards, and adjacent property are in danger. A stove in the cabin amidships is supposed to have caused the fire. The vessel is fully insured.

ELECTRIC STREET-CARS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 15.—The cars of the Capital City Street-Railroad Company commenced running today by electricity. The trips are regularly made, and everything works perfectly.

AN EULOGY OF DR. FLINT.

It Was Delivered in Opposition to the Request of the Dead Physician's Widow—A Blow Against the Consolidated Gas Company—Miss Amelia Morosini Bitten by a Mad-Dog—President Cleveland Will Marry—Ald. Jaehne's Case.

NEW YORK, April 15.—[Special.]—In a memorial address on the late Dr. Austin Flint, delivered before 200 physicians at the New York Academy of Medicine tonight, Dr. A. Jacobi used this language:

His membership in the Academy ceased a few days before March 13, when he breathed his last. You remember the universal reluctance on the part of those present to accept his resignation, and the silence with which the remarks of the presiding officer (Dr. Jacobi) were listened to. Malevolence only could construe and has misconstrued into their opposit his words of appreciation and regret.

Dr. Jacobi then paid a high tribute to Dr. Flint, concluding with:

Not to keep his memory green among us is an impossibility. As it is for us, so for the medical men of the country. His name and reputation are part of the history of our profession, and this academy means to honor its dead who have gone into history.

These remarks had a peculiar significance to many of the physicians in that room. They knew that while Dr. Jacobi was uttering them he had in his coat-pocket correspondence from the widow of Dr. Flint urgently requesting him not to deliver the memorial address. This correspondence had been an open secret in the profession for a few days, and there was some curiosity to see what Dr. Jacobi, as President of the academy, would do about it. When Mrs. Flint first heard that Jacobi had nominated himself to deliver a memorial on her husband she wrote him a request not to do so, insisting on her right as a widow to name the person who should perform a service so personal to her, and mentioning that she had already made up her mind as to who this person should be. To this communication Dr. Jacobi made a reply in which he asked to be informed who it was that Mrs. Flint had selected to memorialize her late husband. Mrs. Flint informed him that she did not desire a memorial of the doctor to be read before the association at all. Dr. Jacobi replied that discontinuance was impossible. The arrangements had gone too far. When the cards giving notice of the meeting were circulated, and it was observed that the request of Dr. Flint's widow had been disregarded, the friends of the late doctor and his family who knew of the circumstances were very indignant. Some of them staid away from the meeting. Dr. Jacob's memorial address was a continuous flow of eulogy. Inasmuch as Dr. Flint was President of the academy from 1871 to 1873, the doctors listened with much interest, and some of them with astonishment, to the portion of Dr. Jacob's address quoted above.

An Albany dispatch says: In the State Senate today a bill was introduced to annul the Consolidated Gas Company of New York City and to wind up its affairs. This company has a monopoly of the gas business in New York, being made up of a union of several companies.

Recorder Smythe today rendered a decision denying the motion of counsel for Ald. Jaehne asking for a bill of particulars of the charge against his client and a copy of the minutes of the evidence upon which the indictments for bribery were found.

Miss Amelia Morosini, daughter of Jay Gould's old partner, and a younger sister of Mrs. Victoria Schelling-Huelskamp, was bitten by a rabid dog yesterday. She was walking in the grounds surrounding her father's residence at Riverdale, N. Y., when she saw the dog coming up the railroad track toward her. She ran, but the animal pursued and overtook her. Her screams were heard by Policeman Finnigan, who drove the dog off and killed it with a shot from his revolver. Miss Morosini, however, had already been bitten.

A Utica dispatch says: The Rev. William Cleveland, brother of the President, was in the city yesterday attending the presbytery. He said: "Grover is to marry Miss Folsom this summer."

UNCLE SAM'S NEIGHBORS.

The Rights of International Ferry Companies—Capturing Smuggled Goods—Mexico's Troublesome Reds—The Nude in Art at Montreal.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., April 15.—[Special.]—Today in the District Court Judge Russell issued an injunction restraining the Mexican Ferry Company from taking passengers and freight from the American side of the river. This injunction was issued on the application of the Brownsville Ferry Company, they giving $10,000 guaranty bond. The Mexican National Railway Company is the principal owner of the ferry privilege on this side, that on the Mexican side belonging to the City of Matamoras. They have heretofore rented their ferry rights to the Brownsville company, so that both were under one management, but recently began carrying on an independent business of their own which the injunction stops. The test case of their rights will be of interest, as it involves interesting questions of ferry rights between the two countries.

MATAMORAS, Mex., April 15.—[Special.]—Last night Felix Doden, a custom-house guard, discovered a party of smugglers near San Pueblo Lake. Doden, although alone, vigorously assailed the gang with his Winchester, who ran, leaving six bales of smuggled goods valued at $900, which were brought into the city today.

GUAYMAS, Mex., April 15.—Two skirmishes with the Yaqui Indians this week resulted in the defeat of the Mexican troops with a loss of three killed and eight wounded. Indians also captured the arms, ammunition, and baggage of the Mexican outposts. The Mexicans have 2,000 men. The Indians under Cajeme are reported to number 4,000. A general advance will be made on the Indians the 17th inst.

MONTREAL, Que., April 15.—The authorities have begun a crusade against the nude in art. Action is to be taken against one of the wealthiest men in the city for keeping in his house copies of the "Venus of Milo," the "Venus di Medici," Canovas' "Venus," Powers' "Greek Slave," the "Laocoon," and other works.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 15.—[Special.]—In the House of Commons this evening on a motion to go into Committee of Supply Mr. Cameron, the member for Huron, attacked the Government's administration of Indian affairs in the Northwest. He made a long speech, detailing grievances of the Indians, male and female. The former had been robbed, frozen, and starved, and many of the latter were sold for licentious purposes at $10 to $20 each, even when they had been trained in Christian mission schools. He instanced one case, in which a Government agent had kept a harem of Indian girls, and moved an amendment that the administration of Indian affairs in Manitoba and the Northwest under the present Government is characterized by extravagance, incapacity, and culpable neglect. Sir Hector Langevin replied, stating that the Government had done their duty by the Indians; that they were not responsible for the stray acts of their officials, and that the Opposition had sprung this motion on the House in order to snatch a victory perhaps while Sir John Macdonald was absent from the House. At a late hour a division was taken and the motion negatived by 114 to 65.

TOMBSTONE, Ari., April 15.—Advices from Sonora, Mex., state that an expedition under Gen. Otero with 900 men left Navajoa to reconnoitre the position of the Yaqui Indians. Several engagements took place, in which the Indians lost eight killed and seventy-six prisoners. The Mexican troops then returned to Navajoa.

RODGERS HELD TO ANSWER.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 15.—Isaac Rodgers, the former cashier of the First National Bank of Chester, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzlement, was given a hearing before United States Commissioner Edmunds today. The most important testimony offered was that of Caleb Emlen, an expert accountant, who stated that Rodgers had committed 400 different thefts and made 100 false entries to the extent of $25,528. Mr. W. B. Broomall, one of the directors of the bank, testified that the prisoner had at one time paid over between $5,000 and $6,000 in settlement of his delinquencies. Rodgers was held under $5,000 bail to answer in the United States Court.

SHOT AND INSTANTLY KILLED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—In a saloon row on North Grand avenue shortly before midnight, Owen Rooney, a single man, aged 28, was shot and instantly killed.

ANXIOUS TO SHED BLOOD.

MORE ALARMING DEMONSTRATIONS MADE BY STRIKERS.

They Try to Murder a Soldier in East St. Louis and Attempt to Wreck a Passenger-Train Near Belleville—An Important Decision—The Arbitration Plan—Powderly's Appeal for Financial Aid—What He Thinks of Gould's Letter—Cyrus W. Field's Suggestion.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—About 4 o'clock this morning Private J. W. Walters, Company F., of Greenville, Ill., was fired upon from ambush in the Vandalia Yards, on "Bloody Island." Walters was doing sentry duty at the time and was acting as a substitute for Private Faust, who had been assigned to sentinel duty from 2 until 4 o'clock. He patrolled a platform in the northern portion of the yards and was entirely unconscious of danger when the attack was made. He had reached the end of his territory and wheeled when a pistol-shot startled him, and a bullet went whizzing by his ear. He turned and saw a man leap from behind a transfer wagon about thirty yards away. Quick as a flash Walters brought his rifle to his shoulder and shot at the flying figure. At this another man jumped out from behind the wagon and returned the fire with a pistol, shooting three times in rapid succession. Walters held his ground and fired twice at the second man, but it is not believed he hit either. Both ran under the bridge approach, and disappeared in the numerous dikes and ditches that intersect in that locality. The shots aroused a company sleeping in the freight-house, and the members hastened out, and when apprised of what had occurred organized a pursuit and searched the whole island without finding the assasins.

Hardly had the sensation created by this act subsided when a telegram was received from Belleville stating that a rail on the Pittsburg Road, between East St. Louis and Belleville, had been removed during the night, and that the passengers on the Belleville accommodation had a narrow escape from death. It appears that the roadmaster and a couple of switchmen inspect the track every morning, and while performing this duty this morning they found about a mile west of Belleville the spikes drawn from two rails, the connecting bolts unscrewed, and one rail turned a foot. The job was done on the summit of an embankment about thirty feet high, and if the discovery had not been made before 7 o'clock, when the regular passenger-train is due, a great loss of life would have resulted. The parties who committed the act are not known.

The saloonkeepers today made a vigorous protest against the manner in which the military has interfered with the whisky business. A delegation called on the Mayor and said it was a great injustice not to allow them to open up now that everything is quiet. Said the spokesman: "Every merchant in the city is making money, while we are forced to close our doors in the face of heavy expenses. We haven't paid our quarterly licenses yet, and the State will be minus that revenue if this business is kept up much longer." The Mayor ran off to Belleville to avoid the delegation. Sheriff Ropiequet was then waited on, but said he had nothing to do with the case.

The movement of freight in the various yards is not yet very extended nor very unanimous. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wabash are the only roads making a good showing. Many of the old men are back at work for the roads and considerable freight is being handled. The case of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Road shows the terror that prevails among the new employés. Monday the road engaged fifteen freight-handlers. Last night they drew their money, promising to return to work this morning. They did not return and have not been seen since. The Vandalia brought in some new men from Greenville and put them to work, but so great is the feeling of insecurity none of the roads can rely on the men. The Belt Line had two switch-engines at work today with clerks and agents acting as switchmen. The through passenger-train on the Cairo Short Line jumped the track in front of the Relay depot, causing a delay of two hours. The trucks of the sleeper Elaine were broken on both sides and the rails displaced. A switch-engine jumped the track at the same place shortly afterwards, but was placed on the rails again without serious delay. A defective frog caused the trouble.

Uncoupling Cars Not a Felony—Jubilant Strikers—Little Hope of Arbitration—General News of the Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15.—[Special.]—The strikers are jubilant today over the decision of Judge Noonan in the Court of Criminal Correction that uncoupling cars was not a felony. The decision was given in the cases of Judge Advocate J. J. McGarry, W. O. Chase, and Charles Burdett. It was alleged that Chase and Burdett stopped a passenger train on the Missouri Pacific March 11 and uncoupled the engine, and that McGarry aided and abetted them. Warrants for felony were issued, and when the case was called a few days ago the attorney for the defense held that the offense was not a felony. The court took the case under advisement and has given a decision in favor of the defense. The railroad company then tried to secure warrants against the defendants for trespass, but the court would not issue warrants because the property on which the alleged trespass was committed was not inclosed. Next an attempt was made to secure warrants for conspiracy, but this was also denied.

It is the general impression that the citizens' arbitration committee can do nothing. If Mr. Hoxie refuses to supply the names of the three men for the committee to represent the railroad company, then the whole scheme fails. The plan is to ask Mr. Hoxie to furnish his three men, call a meeting of the committee, and discuss the strike and the best way to settle it. The three divisions of the arbitration committee hold the same relation to each other and are on the same footing.

Martin Irons returned this morning from the Southwest and reports everything encouraging for the strikers. Committeeman Baily returned from De Soto, Mo., where a large meeting of the strikers was held last night. The Iron Mountain Railroad Company is moving the shops from De Soto to Carondelet on account of the violent strike element in the former place.

The Bridge & Tunnel Company has a full day force of nine crews at work and is handling the usual amount of freight. The other roads on this side are doing their usual business.

A dispatch from Marshall says: The United States Commissioner is still here taking testimony regarding the efficiency of J. C. Hall, the discharged foreman. The strike is weakening here, but skilled labor is much needed, especially in the shops, where thirty-eight locomotives are out of service.

A dispatch from Pacific, Mo., states that the Missouri Pacific shop-whistle blew this morning for the first time in five weeks. Twenty-five men are at work in the shops and yards, among them a few of those who struck.

The citizens composing the Arbitration Committee—Prof. M. Woodward, N. O. Nelson, and James Bannerman—held a meeting tonight and appointed Prof. Woodward to consult Mr. Hoxie regarding the appointment of the three members of the committee to represent the railroad company. Prof. Woodward called Mr. Hoxie up by telephone and asked him if he was willing to appoint three men to act on a committee with the same number of his lod employés and citizens. Mr. Hoxie replied that he had just received a communication from Dr. Thomas Reilly, Chairman of the citizens' meeting, advising him of the appointment of the committee, and he would reply to the communication tonight or tomorrow. All he had to say on the subject would be contained in that reply, and he had nothing further to say to Prof. Woodward or any one else. The prospects look gloomy for arbitration.

Committeeman Delay of the Knights of Labor returned from Bismarck, Mo., today, where he persuaded fifteen men to quit work in the round-house. The plans of the Knights are to ask the men to quit and promise them they will be supported. Then, if they don't quit, they will be offered as much wages as they are receiving if they will quit.

PALESTINE, Tex., April 15.—All the strikers who resumed work in the shops have been expelled from the Knights of Labor order.

PARSONS, Kas., April 15.—Five strikers were bound over to the District Court today in $500 each on a charge of conspiracy. Four more will be tried Monday.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15.—[Special.]—The visit of Mr. Barry of the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor to this place has had an appreciable effect on the members out on a strike. They feel more confident that the strike will end favorably to the cause. Mr. Barry,

Mr. I. C. Goodenough, District Master Workman of the local assembly, and Mr. Eils, Secretary, visited the yards this morning, after which the members were addressed by Mr. Barry in their hall on Union avenue. Mr. Barry left for Atchison this afternoon.

Powderly's Appeal to the Knights—He Wants Them to Send Money to the Strikers in the Southwest.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 15.—General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor today addressed the following circular to members of the order:

Noble Order of the Knights of Labor of America—To the order wherever found—GREETING: You have all read of the great strike on the Gould lines of railway in the Southwest; its history is being written day by day. It makes but little difference now whether the men of the Southwest acted wisely or not. Let us pass that part of the affair over, for it, too, has passed into history. The General Executive Board of the order attempted to settle the trouble and restore harmony. Agreements were made with them by Jay Gould, Esq., but when the board reached St. Louis Mr. Hoxie would not treat with them; not that alone, but he positively refused to employ Knights of Labor, whether they had been active in the strike or not. It now becomes the part of every man and woman in the order to take up the fight of the men of the Southwest and assist them to the full extent of their means. They have been idle for nearly two months. They have had a most trying ordeal to go through and are in need of funds. It requires no eloquence or rhetoric to plead the cause of these suffering people. They require aid, and it becomes our duty to extend that aid as quickly as possible for us to do so. Send every dollar you can spare to the General Secretary-Treasurer, who will at once forward it to the men at St. Louis for distribution. Remember, the men out there do not ask for charity; they do not ask at all. It is your Executive Board that makes the appeal in their behalf. He who gives quickly gives doubly. Act at once. Another appeal may be sent to you, and we ask of you to prepare for it now. We must be judged by our actions in this matter. Do not pass resolutions condemning capital, for we are not fighting capital. Do not antagonize the contest we have before us. Let us make a friend of every man who has suffered through monopoly. This battle against the man who represents monopoly must be fought out manfully. Watch his actions everywhere. Keep an eye on the doings of Congress. Urge the committee that has been appointed to do its duty fearlessly; strengthen their hands; give them every aid.

In conclusion let us again ask that you send at once every dollar you can at present raise to uphold the men who are now out along the lines of the Southwest system of Gould's railways. Do not delay, and at the same time make ready to bring the whole power of the order to bear upon the man who wrecks railroads, homes, fortunes, and lives in his greed for gold. Let us determine to have it go into history that the men of 1886 struck as grandly for liberty as the men of 1776. The men of 1776 broke the power of monarchy and dethroned the King. The power which they wrested from the hands of a king was not so great as that which is now held by one man who, through the corrupt use of money, has brought manufacturer and workman to ruin. The power of the king has passed away. The power of wealth is passing away, and it must now be determined whether man shall rule or whether illegitimate wealth shall rule.

T. V. POWDERLY, General Master Workman.

Mr. Powderly's Opinion of Gould's Last Letter—Plans of the General Master Workman.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 15.—[Special.]—General Master Workman Powderly was asked by your correspondent today what he thought of Gould's reply to his (Powderly's) letter. "I have not had much time to think about it," he answered. "All that there is in it has been said before. Gould evidently wants the people of the country to consider him a martyr, but the Knights of Labor don't propose to place him in that light. We are ready to meet him in the courts. His statement that everything agreed to was carried out is not true. When the Executive Board went to St. Louis Vice-President Hoxie refused to comply with Mr. Gould's instructions, and would not meet a committee of the strikers. He also refused to meet a committee from the men who were then at work for the company. Mr. Gould has not answered my letter in regard to a great many points that it contained. He has slopped over. He acts like a man who is afraid he will be injured. If he is punished for wrong acts, that is not injuring him; it is upholding the law. If any of our men are amenable, let them also suffer the punishment due their acts, and let the law be upheld. In order also that Mr. Gould may not be martyred we will as soon as possible appoint a committee to investigate the whole affair. We want a Congressional committee to investigate it first; then our committee will go to work. This committee will investigate everything connected with the strike all along the line from St. Louis to the Mexican border. The result of this investigation will be published to the world, and if the Knights of Labor are in the wrong they will not be screened. The committee will consist of three men who are members of the order."

In answer to the question, "Would you prefer to meet Mr. Gould as a defendant in court?" Mr. Powderly said: "We prefer to let him carry out what he first proposed. He wanted to resort to legal measures, and we are quite ready to meet him on that ground."

Mr. Powderly says he has not replied to Mr. Gould's letter, nor does he intend to. Mr. Powderly has been summoned to Chicago to consult with labor leaders of that city in relation to important matters concerning the Knights of that region.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—Speaker Carlisle today appointed the following committee to investigate the causes and extent of the labor troubles in the West: Messrs. Curtin of Pennsylvania, Crain of Texas, Outhwaite of Ohio, Stewart of Vermont, Parker of New York, and Buchanan of New Jersey.

Cyrus Field's Efforts to Settle the Strike—His Fruitless Talk with Jay Gould.

NEW YORK, April 15.—[Special.]—Sunday last a meeting to consider the big Southwestern railroad strike was held at the house of Cyrus W. Field, No. 21 Gramercy place. Jay Gould and Russell Sage were present, and there were representatives of Mr. Powderly in an adjoining room. Mr. Field had been making strenuous efforts to settle the strike, and had brought to bear upon Mr. Gould, it is said, the combined influence of nearly all the Presidents of the principal railroads of the country to induce him to make a settlement of the difficulty that would be honorable to both sides. Mr. Field's plan was to induce Mr. Gould to appoint one of the directors of the Missouri Pacific Railway to go West and organize a committee whose duty it would be to investigate all grievances and arrange a plan of settlement. The settlement was to be on the following basis:

1. No former employés who injured property shall be reëmployed.
2. Men employed during the strike, before the agreement of March 28 to arbitrate, shall not be discharged to make places for any employés who have been out on strike.
3. Both parties to agree on the general principle of arbitration of all matters in dispute, past and future.

At the meeting Mr. Field endeavored to get Mr. Gould to consent to these propositions, but he persistently refused, and so they parted. Mr. Gould was seen at his office today, and when asked in regard to the meeting at Mr. Field's house he said:

Mr. Field is a philanthropist and has taken an interest in the strike from that standpoint. He went to Russell Sage and Judge Dillon and tried to get them to interfere, but they refused and referred him to Mr. Hoxie. There it was supposed that the matter ended. Last Sunday I was out, and when I returned home my wife told me that Mr. Field wanted me to come to his house immediately. I supposed it was on another matter and I went to his house. On my way I called for Russell Sage and took him with me. Only three persons were present at the conference. Mr. Field informed us that he had been approached by certain parties to take up the question of the strike in the Southwest. We informed Mr. Field that the strike was over, and that, further, the Board of Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company had put the whole subject in the hands of Mr. Hoxie, and it could not be taken up here. That is all there is of it.

Russell Sage, who was present today in Mr. Gould's office at the time of the interview, corroborates Mr. Gould's statement. It is understood that Mr. Field's efforts to settle the strike were the result of a correspondence and interviews with Knight of Labor William O. McDowell, who has been acting as Mr. Powderly's representative in New York. When Mr. Field's effort at a settlement failed Mr. Powderly was informed by telegraph, and then he wrote the long letter to Gould published this morning.

A NEW DOCK AT DULUTH.

DULUTH, Minn., April 15.—[Special.]—The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Company awarded a contract today to Winston Bros. of Minneapolis for the construction of a crib dock 1,100 feet long on their newly-acquired dock-front, just west of the Northern Pacific dock in this city. This new dock of the Omaha Company will be filled with gravel and will be most substantial, 1,500,000 feet of timber being used in its construction.

OBITUARY.

HOUSTON, Tex., April 15.—[Special.]—This evening the remains of Mrs. Eliza Converse arrived in the city from San Antonio.

[Her maiden name was Eliza Allen and she was the daughter of the founder of the City of Houston and was the first child born within its limits.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 15.—The Hon. Frank W. Tracy, the millionaire husband of Agnes Ethel, the actress, died at 2 o'clock this morning, aged 47 years.

THE WAR FOR WAGES.

QUEER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE LOTHHOLZ BOYCOTT CASE.

A Manufacturer's View of the Eight-Hour Demand—Mayor Harrison Gives the Twelfth Street Viaduct Workmen Their Way—A Furniture Manufacturing Firm Closes Rather than Submit to Its Employes' Demands—The Trades and Labor Assembly Fighting Prison Cooper Work—Notes.

The boycott of R. Lothholz, the North Clark street butcher, is developing some queer features, not unlike the case of Mrs. Brady, the New York bakery-owner, whose business has increased wonderfully since the boycott began. Members of the Central Labor Union stand about in the neighborhood of the market and distribute boycott circulars. Ernst Semper, one of the dodger circulators, was arrested Wednesday, and his case was continued by Justice Kersten till April 22. Alexander Lichtenstein, a machinist, and Emil Schultz and Henry Kihns, butchers, were caught yesterday circulating boycott dodgers against Lothholz on the street and were locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station by Officer Couglin. John Wagner, attorney for Lothholz, said he would ask Justice Kersten to try all the boycotters arrested between now and April 22 in a batch with Semper. As rapidly as the streets are cleared of boycott circulators others, who get their bills from the Central Labor Union, fill their places, getting arrested only when they are unexpectedly discovered by the police distributing the circulars. Mr. Lothholz said yesterday that at least fifty disinterested men had called at his market and assured him that he had taken a just and commendable position in refusing to be bulldozed by the boycotters who were pecking away at him. He also received the following letters:

CHICAGO, April 14.—*Mr. R. Lothholz*—DEAR SIR: You are in the right. Stick to it. I use but little in your line of business. I shall take especial pains to buy what I need from you, "boycott" or no "boycott." ——

CHICAGO, April 14.—*Dear Sir:* I notice by the paper that the Knights of "Villians" are boycotting you. Please send me tomorrow sixty pounds of corned beef, if you have it. I have been supplied by a market near home for six years, but will drop them to encourage you to stand firm.
—— ——, No. — South Clark street.

The market had lost the trade of one customer through the boycott, and it had gained half a dozen new customers whose trade individually was much heavier than the purchases of the man who withdrew his custom. Lothholz said he had in his employ eight men, three of whom belonged to the union. The three union men bothered the non-union five, urging them to join the organized branch of the craft. Mr. Lothholz remonstrated with the trio of unionists, telling them that his employés were at liberty to work independent of being connected with labor organizations if they saw fit to do so. These three union men, taking umbrage at what Mr. Lothholz said, resigned and reported to the President of the union that they had been discharged. "This was an utterly false statement," said Mr. Lothholz. "The next day after they left me I advertised in a German paper for a man, and at the head of the list of 'ads' directly over mine appeared an advertisement warning all butchers seeking employment not to work for me. Notices to the same effect were also stuck up on corner posts throughout the city. Monday morning last the President and Vice-President of the union called on me and asked why I dismissed those men. I told them they were not dismissed. Next came a committee consisting of three men from the Central Labor Union and two from the Butchers' Union. This committee acknowledged that the three men who left my employment stated that they quit on their own account. Now that committee wants to bulldoze me into signing a multiple-article agreement binding myself to take back the three union men, to employ none but union men, and to work my hands no more hours per day than the union shall require. I have no feeling that I am compelled to take back those three men in preference to any other men out of a job. Agreeing to the proposition to hire only union men would force me to make my men join the union, which I will not do, and I told the committee distinctly—and my agreement is in writing—that any of my men may join the union without being discharged. As to the clause about the number of hours that shall constitute a day's work in my shop I cannot agree to it because the committee did not specify the length of a labor day. Now, am I treating the men fair? Some of my men have worked for me eight, seven, five, and four years and they have from $500 to $1,000 saved, which goes to show that they were not paid starvation wages. The only purpose in attempting to bulldoze me is apparent in the fact that the union does not want to back down now that it has started in on me. There are butchers who work their men fourteen hours a day or more. Why do not these bulldozers attack them? We work our men eleven hours, and they say they are satisfied with their wages and board."

A Manufacturer's View of the Eight-Hour Demand.

CHICAGO, April 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The fundamental principle involved in the eight-hour movement is whether it is better to crowd production by working ten hours, or restrict it by working eight and thus deprive ourselves of 20 per cent of the power to purchase the articles we now consume.

If the only question involved in this agitation were, Is it better that 100 men should work eight hours per day or that eighty of them should work ten and support the twenty in idleness? as some agitators appear to think, is all there is of it, the whole matter would be easily disposed of. And if this change in hours were only to apply to times of depression, when there was not work for all at ten hours per day, it would in this case be more easily disposed of.

But this is not the case. The application is sweeping, and the results mean a lessening of production per man, and lessening of production means less goods for consumption per family: we must be satisfied to consume less per head. The workmen may admit this, but reason that, as they only consume about one-half of what they produce, the other half being consumed by the capitalist, middle men, and the farmer, they (the workmen) will lose but one-half of the 20 per cent of loss. But I am of the opinion that here again they labor under a mistaken idea; for they will find very soon that if labor is better paid in the manufacturing centres than on the farm, the farmers will be able to buy fewer city-made goods, and there will be a flow of labor from the country to the manufacturing centres, which will increase the competition again among the laboring classes in these sections, and also have the effect of reducing the agricultural outlet for town goods, bringing, by the natural law of equalization, all labor again to the level as it now exists.

But, while the manufacturing laborer after the readjustment will have no advantage over the farmer, he will still have what he gets out of the capitalist and middlemen. This, however, is fully balanced by the increased cost of manufacturing, resulting from the 20 per cent loss of the use of the factory, which is 5 to 10 per cent on the cost of the goods. The results in the end will be the same. That is, if the price of labor goes up everything they consume will go up in proportion.

The case is very different when the principle is applied generally from what it is when applied to *one trade*, as in the case of the stonecutters, as they lose none of their gain, except when they buy back some of their own work in building a house or renting one.

This eight-hour question is of more interest to the laboring man than any one else, and the capitalist and manufacturer can afford to give it a candid and unprejudiced consideration.

As to the manufacturer, it appears to me he has less to lose in this matter than many suppose, as the extra cost of the production of his goods will enable him to charge better prices; but the consumers will suffer. The only special interest the manufacturer has in the matter is that the movement shall be general, as no manufacturer feels that he can afford to run his factory eight hours while his competitors run theirs ten; and herein is a liability of the movement's meeting with some resistance, as it appears to be premature, the leaders not being agreed that the time is at hand for enforcing it, the workmen not being sufficiently organized to carry the day all over the Union—in the thousands of small towns as well as in the large cities. In fact, I am of the opinion that a very large majority of the workmen prefer to enter on this doubtful experiment at all.

Another embarrassing feature of this movement, if successful, will be the throwing out of employment of a large number of men now employed in handling goods, such as porters, teamsters, clerks, salesmen, etc., as the reduced sales of goods caused by their dearness will cut down demand and at the same time employment. However, the proof of the pudding is found in the eating thereof.
A MANUFACTURER.

The Viaduct Workmen Given Their Way.

The masons at work on the Twelfth street viaduct returned to work yesterday afternoon, the offensive City Inspector having been relieved from duty there by the Mayor. It seems that the men found fault with him because he made "captious objections" to their work. The contractors—Kinsella, Daly & Co.—accompanied by their counsel, Mr. Dunne, visited the Mayor yesterday forenoon, and a lengthy discussion followed, the heat of which was perceptibly increased when representatives of the Stonemasons' and Bricklayers' Union made their appearance. His Honor was somewhat pugnacious from the start, but at this point he became doubly emphatic and aggressive. He was the laborers' friend, he said, but would not be dictated to by the laborers of the city; nor would he suffer them to make a scale of wages for him, nor say whom he should employ.

"Union men will enforce the union scale of wages and refuse to work with unskilled mechanics," said one of the visitors.

"Now, I'll be —— if I'll stand that," angrily retorted the Mayor. "I won't allow any set of men to dictate to me." In a moment, however, the fire in his eye flickered; and, promising to send them another inspector, told the men to get their tools and go to work again. A hope being expressed that the inspector to be sent would be one liable to give satisfaction, his Honor replied that it appeared hard to know who or what would give satisfaction, and that if any question on that point should arise the kickers could go on and strike as soon as they felt like it. He advised them, however, to go slow, as the Council, being Republican, might be anxious to find a different class of workmen. As was stated yesterday, McCarthy is a thoroughly competent man, but doesn't belong to the union. At this season of the year very little work is doing at the quarries, and the contractors have to get stone where they can. Active operations have not commenced, and the masons are, of course, anxious to get jobs. Among the stone at the viaduct was a lot of "strippings." Some of this, it is said, was put into the walls, and the inspector, as was his duty, ordered it taken out. City Engineer Artingstall said if the job was not up to the specifications it would not be accepted.

Twenty Per Cent More Wages and Shorter Hours Demanded.

The firm of Frank Mayer & Co., furniture manufacturers at Nos. 319 to 329 South Canal street, closed the factory, owing to what the manufacturers thought the unreasonable demands of their employés. About two weeks ago a large number of the 275 men joined the Furniture-Workers' Union, and last Tuesday a committee of about a dozen men employed in the three different departments of the factory called on Mr. Mayer and requested him to advance their wages 20 per cent, beginning the following Monday, and adopt the eight-hour system May 1, the men having previous to the lockout worked ten hours. The committee called on Mr. Mayer between 10 and 11 in the morning and gave him till 4 o'clock in the afternoon to consider their request. At that time they were told that their demands could not be acceded to, and the reasons were given. They then withdrew and a meeting was called that night. Mr. Mayer, without knowing what the result of the meeting was, but supposing a strike was contemplated, ordered his shops closed. He afterwards heard that his surmises were correct and that a strike was about to be instituted. Mr. Mayer said last night: "Why, this strike is an outrage. We don't make enough profit to stand a 20 per cent advance in wages. I object to no union, nor am I against the eight-hour system. I am willing to adopt that. I am also willing to pay them as much as any shop for the same class of work; but how on earth can I pay them what they ask when there is so much competition outside, where labor is so cheap? No furniture factory in the city has made any money to speak of in the last year, the competition being so close. This strike came unexpectedly, as we pay the best wages for the kind of work in the city, my foreman told me. What do I intend to do? Well, I'll just wait till they return or till May 1, when I expect the rest of the furniture manufacturers will adopt the eight-hour system with ten hours' pay. Then I will be able to compete with them."

Fighting Prison Cooper Work.

The Trades and Labor Assembly is bound to see prison labor abolished, and plans are being perfected by them to do away with the various kinds of prison labor. The withdrawal of the boot and shoe firms from the prison contract system was only the herald of a gigantic movement. The next trade on the list is cooperage, and it is confidently expected by the assembly that in a short while that trade will also be abolished. George A. Schilling, who is a cooper, gave some figures in regard to prison cooperage. He said that journeymen coopers earned but an average of $6.50 per week. At the Stock-Yards for the year ending March 31, 1886, 993,373 packages, including tierces, packing-barrels, etc., were used. Out of these, 520,000 packages were made inside of prisons. There are at present 235 less journeymen employed than there were in this city in 1880. This Mr. Schilling attributes directly to prison labor. Assemblies No. 2,309 and 3,540 have issued a circular requesting the pork and beef packers of this city not to patronize prison-made cooperage on and after June 14, 1886, and also asking for replies to the same. Those who will not stop dealing with the prisons will be boycotted. The coopers of this city have promised to aid the assembly in its fight against the prison-contract system, as their business has suffered greatly from the strong competition of it.

Eight-Hour Movement at Pullman.

About 800 workingmen, the majority of them from Pullman, met last night in Wolff's Hall, Kensington. The meeting was called in the interest of the eight-hour movement by a joint committee of the Furniture Workers' and Metal Workers' Unions of Pullman. The meeting was merely preliminary, and nothing was done further than the addressing of the assemblage by Parsons and Schwab of Chicago. Most of those present were Knights of Labor, and the German element was apparently largely in the majority, the committee being of that nationality and one of the addresses in that language. The meeting was exceedingly orderly, and although some of Parsons' Socialistic utterances were cheered it was evidently done for the sake of making a noise.

Notes.

The striking mania caught the North Side yesterday at the Chicago Rattan & Reed Company, Nos. 153 and 155 Superior street. Twenty-two men and five boys went out, their grievance being that the best workman can make but $2 per day working at piece-work. They want an increase of 10 per cent. The strikers submitted a scale of prices to their employers, and a reply will probably be given today.

A large number of new members who had joined during the last ten days were initiated at the meeting of the Lathers' Union last night at No. 54 West Lake street. The eight-hour question was again the main subject of discussion, but no final action was taken.

The Paper-Hangers' Assembly, Knights of Labor, was organized last Sunday, and held its first meeting last night at No. 91 Washington street. A large number of new members were initiated. The eight-hour movement affects paper-hangers very little, as theirs is nearly all piece-work, and they practically work but eight hours now.

The Marble-Workers' Union held a meeting at No. 106 Randolph street last night. Shop stewards for all the shops were appointed where such appointments have not already been made. A committee was appointed to confer with the bosses in relation to eight hours for a day's work after May 1. The union is growing rapidly in numbers and is very enthusiastic.

A mass-meeting of carpenters under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was held at No. 213 West Madison street last night. Addresses were delivered on the advantages of union and organization. The eight-hour question was spoken of in favorable terms, but no action was taken. Twenty-five new members were initiated.

A CHINESE INDUSTRY.

San Francisco *Examiner:* The British Consular Agent at Chung-King, Mr. Hosie, has made a tour through certain districts of China for the purpose of gaining information concerning insect white wax. He has found the substance to be the product of minute brown, lice-like insects which exist, together with a small black beetle, in excrescence of galls attached to the boughs and twigs of an evergreen called by the Chinese "the insect tree." Early in May these galls are collected and placed on the wax tree, usually a stump, from which rise numerous sprouts. The creatures soon deposit a white coating on the boughs and twigs, which often reaches a thickness of a quarter of an inch in ninety or 100 days. The branches are then lopped of, and the wax is carefully removed by scraping and boiling. The material is then poured into molds, and becomes the white wax of commerce, used for candles.

GOTHAMITES WILL WALK.

ELEVEN HUNDRED STREET-CAR MEN TO STRIKE TODAY.

An Order to This Effect Was Issued at Midnight—Two Thousand Storemen Quit Work in New York City—Mrs. Gray, Who Owns a Baker-Shop, Defies the Boycotters—Capital and Labor Notes.

NEW YORK, April 15.—[Special.]—A tie-up on the Third Avenue Surface Railroad—main line and branches—was ordered at midnight tonight, to go into effect at 3:38 o'clock in the morning. As fast as cars were laid up in the stables of the company drivers and conductors flocked to the hall at Eighty-seventh street and Park avenue, where meetings have been held since Tuesday. The men gathered there to hear the decision which the Executive Board of the Empire Protective Association had reached after a morning conference with President Lyon at the company's office. When Chairman O'Donnell reached the hall at 11 o'clock fully 300 men were waiting for him. He said the company was the only one in the city that had failed at the former strike to advance the wages of all its employés. The company had agreed a month ago to run no trip-cars at less than $1.50 a day, and since so promising had put on twenty-two Harlem trip cars at $1 a day in direct violation of the agreement. Monday demands were formulated and submitted to the company, covering the subject of wages and other matters in dispute. The company's answer had been a general refusal. Nothing remained but to tie up the lines. The order affects the Third Avenue, Lexington Avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Street horse-car lines, and the Tenth Avenue Cable Road. Mr. O'Donnell said to the men that the present intention was simply to tie up these lines and not yet to boycott the road. No other road will be affected immediately by this strike, although predictions will not be safe beyond the day.

The men demanded increased pay for various classes of employés, not including drivers or conductors. They insisted also that Andrew Shaughnessy, an oiler on the Cable Road, who had to make room lately for a non-union oiler, be reinstated, and that five drivers and two conductors of Third avenue cars be discharged because they were offensive to the union.

The company conceded the demand for better wages for pavers, denying an advance to any other class, and refused to make a place for Shaughnessy, or to discharge the men whom the union denounce as traitors.

Mr. O'Donnell said the Executive Board visited the company's office during the day to propose arbitration, but that Mr. Hart, who was consulted about it by President Lyon, said he would sink his fortune before he would yield an inch. The board then retired and were not long in deciding upon the order to tie up.

Eleven hundred men will strike.

Mrs. Gray Defies the Boycotters—Her Bakery Doing an Unusually Large Business.

NEW YORK, April 15.—[Special.]—Mrs. Gray, whose bakery in Hudson street has been put under the boycott by the German Bakers' Union because her workmen do not belong to the union and cannot be forced to join, is doing an amount of business that is surprising. People from all parts of the city go there to buy goods and large orders are sent in by unknown persons for bread, etc., to be forwarded to benevolent institutions. The policemen are now waking up, and, since the newspapers began to show that the parties participating in the boycott were liable to severe punishment under the code for interference with the business of a private citizen, a number of arrests have been made, particularly of the men who stand in front of the bakery and distribute bills to the passers-by. Mrs. Gray receives letters encouraging her to hold her position from as far away as St. Louis, and all the letters contain money to aid her in so doing. Lawyers offer their services free in prosecuting the union. The New York boss bakers' organization today offered her assistance morally and financially. Today Mrs. Gray and her husband—the latter has nothing to do with the bakery, but manages a plumbing business and is a union man—went before the grand jury and gave evidence against Mrs. Gray's boycotters. Indictments can be found, it is believed, for conspiracy under Sec. 168 of the Penal Code. Daniel Lord Jr., the well known young lawyer, has been retained by a wealthy New-Yorker to look after Mrs. Gray's interests.

Tonight the boycotters put in operation a new scheme to annoy and harass Mrs. Gray. One of the gang from the beer shop would hurry into the bakery, call for a big quantity of bread and cakes, and, when the parcel was wrapped up, would inquiringly say: "This is the boycotted bakery?" On receiving an affirmative reply he would drop the bundle and impudently saunter away. As soon as the first-comer's back was turned a companion would enter and repeat the operation. All this, however, did not worry Mrs. Gray very much, for good, big orders were being booked all the evening.

The mass-meeting of the master bakers at the Cooper Institute tonight did not take up the boycott upon Mrs. Gray, doing little except to adopt a resolution setting forth that at the present time it would be ill-judged and inadvisable to reduce the hours of labor from twelve to ten hours, in accordance with the request of the journeymen. The new association, which has already 300 members, is intended to take the same place among the English-speaking employers as does the German association, which is a strong combination, numbering nearly 1,000 members.

Other Troubles in New York.

NEW YORK, April 15.—[Special.]—Over 2,000 storemen employed in the warehouses along the river-front between Fulton Ferry and Erie Basin, Brooklyn, went on a strike today for an increase of wages. The men appeared at the docks in the morning, but refused to work, and waited while a committee from the Central Labor Union conferred with several warehousemen. The men have been getting 20 cents an hour, which would be enough if they had steady work, but they don't, and many are able to earn only 80 cents a day. Their committee demanded 25 cents an hour for day work and 30 cents an hour for all work after 6 p. m. The strikers handled sugar, tobacco, cotton, and molasses, and passed it to the 'longshoremen in the loading and unloading of vessels. These latter propose to assist the storemen in case outsiders are employed during the present strike. The 'longshoremen remained out for two months in 1883 and almost paralyzed the shipping trade of Brooklyn. They are better organized now than ever, and an order from 'Longshoremen's Union No. 1 would put over 4,000 men on a strike.

In the afternoon the demands of the strikers were accepted at one storehouse and their employés will go back tomorrow. The other warehousemen affected will probably also yield.

The journeymen painters of Brooklyn went out on a strike today for a change in the hour of commencing work from 7:30 to 7 a. m. Some of the bosses gave in during the day and the rest will probably yield.

Three colored men, a German, and two Irishmen were charged in the Jefferson Market Police Court today with conspiracy by Cavanagh, Sanford & Co., merchant tailors of No. 16 West Twenty-third street. Their cutters and sewers have been on strike for some time, and they have actively boycotted the firm. Cavanagh, Sanford & Co. claim that the strikers have made themselves a nuisance in the neighborhood of their store, intimidating their men, annoying their customers, and injuring their business. Several arrests for "disorderly conduct" have served only to increase the animosity of the strikers and make their tactics more objectionable. The negroes, who were hired as "sandwiches" and were exhibiting offensive placards, were arrested yesterday afternoon. In the evening an officer arrested their white employers, who were distributing circulars asking the public to boycott the firm. Justice Duffy discharged the negroes, who had simply marched about with their placards, with a recommendation to find other employment, and also two others with a caution. Mr. Cavanagh then made an affidavit that the German and an Irishmen had combined to injure his business, and under the penal code they were held for trial in the General Sessions Court.

The employés of the Adams, American, Baltimore & Ohio, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, New York & Boston, and United States Express Companies are discussing the question whether to join the Knights of Labor. Most of the drivers are men of intelligence, holding responsible positions, and large sums of money are often intrusted to their care. They are paid higher wages than other drivers, and many of them have held their positions for twenty-five and thirty years. They have also an Express Drivers' Aid Society for mutual life insurance. The older men think there is no need of their joining the Knights of Labor. Some of the younger ones complain, however, of small pay, long hours, and other grievances, and think they should form an organization and join the Knights. Two meetings have been held with no definit outcome, and another will take place next week, when some official of the Knights of Labor will address them. One of the drivers said they would undoubtedly ask for shorter hours of work, whether the labor organization was joined or not, and perhaps an increase of wages. They also wanted a Saturday half-holiday.

Teaching Strikers a Lesson.

DALLAS, Tex., April 15.—[Special.]—The Hon. D. A. Pardee opened the United States Circuit Court today to try strikers charged with interfering with the property of the Texas & Pacific. Nine cases will be tried. Timothy Higgins' case was called and disposed of this afternoon, the evidence showing that he applied foul epithets to non-union carpenters. Judge Pardee, addressing the prisoner, said:

The Texas & Pacific Railroad exists as a bankrupt corporation, and its property has been brought under the order of the court for the purpose of carrying out the conditions of the company's charter in the performance of the public service. Any person in the employ of the receivers has the right to quit work, but when persons conspire together to quit work in order to cripple the road they are guilty of contempt of court, and when they go farther and say that the court shall not operate the road they strike beyond contempt and come near the crime of treason, which cannot be tolerated, and which I have no idea will be tolerated. So far as you are concerned the evidence is clear, conclusive, and overwhelming that you went there to intimidate. You did not say that you were a passenger until after you were arrested. Even had there been no strike, your language was violent, and amounted to a breach of the peace, and when a man is engaged in an unlawful manner it makes very little difference to him as to whether he knew about the orders of the court or not. I shall consider what punishment to inflict in your case. For the present I will remand you to the custody of the Marshal.

Capital and Labor Notes.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 15.—The delegates appointed by the several mines at yesterday's mass-meeting of miners in this region met at Lonaconing this afternoon with closed doors. After a very full discussion it was decided that the best interests of all demanded a total suspension of all mines that ship coal to the Eastern markets, whether they were paying the advance or not; also to send committees to Newburg, Clarksburg, Fairmount, and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Virginia districts, and to Belmont and Bellaire, O., districts to attain that end. Resolutions were passed that if the operators desired a conference the men would confer with them.

CLEVELAND, O., April 15.—The Union Strawboard Association of the United States closed its meeting in Akron, O., today. The sessions were held with closed doors. Members of the association claim the present labor troubles have reduced the consumption of strawboard 25 per cent, and that a steady decrease in orders is noticeable.

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—Owing to the strike of eighty men employed by the Hoosac Tunnel Dock & Elevator Company the steamers Venetian, for Liverpool, and Waldenstein, for Glasgow, could not complete loading their cargoes, thus preventing their sailing today.

JOLIET, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—Another raise in wages was made today by the Joliet Steel Company. The raise applies to laborers only, who will from today receive 14 cents per hour instead of 12½. The tonnage men were raised some time ago.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 15.—At noon the officers of the Knights of Labor ordered the tying up of all the cars of the Union, People's, and Central Companies, and the work was done as soon as the cars reached their respective stables.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Recommendations with Regard to a Possible Cholera Visitation—Chicago Water—A Crack at the Promiscuous Granting of Medical Diplomas.

The State Board of Health held its quarterly meeting at the Grand Pacific yesterday, with Drs. Bateman, Clark, Ludlam, Rauch, and MacKenzie present. The quarterly report of Dr. J. H. Rauch showed that during the quarter 127 certificates and licenses were issued, and the general results of the act regulating the practice of medicine had been fairly satisfactory. The report gave a review of the progress of Asiatic cholera in Europe, and said there was more danger of its general European extension this year than last. A resumption of the sanitary work, house to house inspection, etc., begun last year, before the hot weather should arrive was earnestly recommended, there being a greater need of securing a good sanitary condition of the State now than at any time since cholera was first reported in London in 1883.

The observations of the conditions affecting the character of the Chicago water supply have been continued during the last quarter. They confirm the conclusions already arrived at, but the observations will be continued to complete the full period of twelve months, until which time an extended analysis and comment are deferred. In a general way it may again be stated that the purity of the drinking water drawn through the lake tunnel is affected by the discharge from the Chicago river into the lake, whether this be caused by a lowered lake level, by an overflow from the territory adjoining the Desplaines River, or by the failure to operate the Bridgeport pumps. During the winter months this result is complicated by the extension of ice from the shore retarding oxidation; by thaws of large quantities of polluted snow, and by the diminished flow through the canal caused by ice obstruction.

The following resolution, offered by Dr. MacKenzie, was adopted:

WHEREAS, The continuous graduation of 45 per cent of the total number of matriculates of a medical college—due allowance being made for the average annual loss—must be accepted as prima facie evidence that practically every candidate is graduated without regard to competency or qualification; therefore be it

Resolved, that no medical college be recognized as in good standing within the meaning and intent of the act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Illinois the aggegate graduates of which college amount to 45 per cent of its aggregate matriculates during a period of five years and ending with any session subsequent to the session of 1885-'86.

HE GOT HIS CUSTOMER.

Dry Goods Chronicle: The following story is told of an enterprising New York jobber, the events having taken place some years ago: The merchant in question, having heard of the arrival of a country trader who was known to be a large purchaser and of unquestionable credit, was resolved to get him to visit his establishment, and, once there, he felt sure he could secure him as a customer. He accordingly sent out one of his drummers, of whom he had quite a number, adapted to every taste and disposition. The one sent, however, returned without success. No. 2 was dispatched, with no better success, and again No. 3, and so on until all had gone and come back without their man. The merchant now determined to go himself, and finding that brandy and water and free tickets to the theatre were of no avail, for the country trader did not take one or go to the other, he was reduced to the necessity of employing a ruse, which, as the sequel shows, was simple as well as effectual. On taking his departure after a pleasant interview the merchant took care to commit the "mistake" of taking the trader's hat instead of his own. Next morning, as was expected, the merchant received a prompt visit at his store from the country trader, who came to look up the hat which he supposed had been hurriedly exchanged. This was what the merchant wanted, and through this means sold a good bill of goods and secured a regular customer.

THE TWO COMETS.

Prof. Lewis Swift, in a letter to the Rochester *Democrat*, says: "Barnard's comet the day of its greatest brightness (May 24) will be about 20° north (towards the north star) from the Pleiades or seven stars. Fabry's comet April 30 will be some 4° from east of the place where Barnard's will be when brightest a month later. It will be a unique if not an altogether unheard-of spectacle of two bright comets in the same quarter of the heavens being almost simultaneously visible. It may be advisable to note that the two comets, both being visible to the naked eye, will April 22 be within 9° of each other. April 25 Fabry's comet will cross a point which Barnard's comet passed March 22, and May 20 Barnard's will be where Fabry's had passed twenty-three days previously. It is Fabry's, not Barnard's, comet that is supposed to be identical with Miss Caroline Herschel's comet of 1785."

IMITATION SNAKES.

Imitation snakes, made of old postage-stamps, are the latest ornamental patch.

IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS.

YESTERDAY'S BLOOD-HORSE RACES AT SAN FRANCISCO.

An American's Opinion of Jem Smith, the English Fighter—The Northwestern University Team Defeated by the Union Athletic Team for the Tug-of-War Championship—Opening of the Base-Ball Season—Yesterday's Games.

A Wyoming cattle-dealer, a friend of Parson Davies, who has just returned from a trip abroad, dropped into the Parson's last evening and for some time entertained an interested group with an account of his stay in London, during which he came in contact with many sporting celebrities. In speaking of Jem Smith, the English heavy-weight who recently defeated Jack Davis, Mace's protégé, and afterwards Alf Greenfield, and who is now desirous of meeting Sullivan, provided the latter will cross the ocean, the Wyoming man said: "I was most agreeably disappointed in Smith, for I found him very different from the average style of English pugilist. He has a wonderful chest, arm, and shoulder development, and is in appearance every inch an athlete. The first night I saw him put his hands up he was to meet a big soldier, said to be one of the present Queen's Life Guards. The soldier towered above Smith and was clever withal, but, bless you, he was a baby in the hands of Smith. The latter does but little jumping about in the ring. He stands erect, and in avoiding or sparring for an opening has a peculiar sidestep that I never saw any man but Jem Mace bring into use. Unlike the majority of fighters, he moves his arms but little in looking for an opening, and I did not see him lead once that night with his left that he did not get there with a force and a quickness almost impossible to follow with the eye. He is a body-fighter with his right and a terrible punisher."

"What do Englishmen think of his chances with Sullivan?"

"Lots of them are ready to back their man for any amount. I told a number of them that if Smith met Sullivan it would simply be a case of overweight and superior reach in which England would get the worst of it. 'Your man is as clever and just as quick and game as Sullivan is,' said I, 'but the Yankee is too big for him.'"

"Will Smith be likely to come to America?"

"In time, yes: perhaps next fall. Sullivan would be very foolish to go to England with any intention of arranging a fight, for the authorities would clap both him and Smith in jail the moment they opened their mouths on the subject, and, more than that, they would keep them there. No, John L. only wants to bide his time, and he can have a go at the Englishman on American soil if he likes."

The Union Athletic Club's Entertainment—The Chicago Tug-of-War Team Win the Championship from the Northwestern University Team.

Farwell Hall was filled last evening by something over 1,200 people, the occasion being an athletic entertainment by the members of the Union Athletic Club, an offshoot of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, and the tug-of-war contest for the championship of the Northwest between the team of the Northwestern University at Evanston and the Union Athletic Club team. Indian-club swinging and juggling, parallel and horizontal bar exercise, pyramid work, tumbling, contortion acts, and modern and antique statuary work filled in the program, which closed with the tug of war. The teams had met twice before, the Evanstonians winning in the contest in this city two months ago, and the Chicagoans beating their opponents on their own ground a month later. The Chicago team's total weight was 790¼ pounds and that of Evanston 793¼ pounds. The two teams at first glance seemed evenly matched. After several calls the captains of both teams answered—though this was denied by the Evanston men, and a claim of foul made at the finish, but not allowed, and at the crack of the pistol both teams dropped, the Chicagos getting about two inches the best of the drop. This was lost to the 'Varsity lads at the end of the first minute, and then for a minute and a half the blue ribbon trembled under the heavy strain, just over the gage. As the last half minute was entered the Chicagos gave a mighty pull, and the ribbon slowly went their way until at the call of time they were winners by full twelve inches. A handsome banner of red plush and gold upon an upright was the trophy.

Base-Ball—Opening of the Championship Seasons.

The championship season of the Southern Base-Ball League was opened yesterday in games at Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, and Macon, with Atlanta, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Memphis as the respective opposing teams.

The championship season of the American Association will open tomorrow, with Pittsburg at St. Louis, Louisville at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Baltimore, and the Metropolitans at Philadelphia.

The league championship season commences one week from next Thursday, with Detroit at St. Louis, Chicago at Kansas City, Boston at New York, and Philadelphia at Washington.

Ball Games.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 15.—Athletic, 9; Philadelphia, 8.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 15.—Boston, 2; Baltimore, 1.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 15.—Detroit, 8; Pittsburg, 1.

The Blood-Horse Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 15.—[Special]—The attendance at the blood-horse races today showed an increase, though rain was still falling and the condition of the track was bad. The first event was the selling race, all ages, mile heats, in which Murry's Billy Ayres was favorit at two to one against Ashe's Ingleside, and five to one against the field, which included Fallon's Mozart and Judson's Gerster. In the first heat Ingleside led until near the finish, when Billy Ayres drew away and won by a long length. Pools then sold six to one on Ayres against the field. Gerster made a running for the second heat, closely pressed by Ingleside and Billy Ayres, but Mozart gradually overhauled the others and went to the front on the home-stretch, winning by a length, Ayres getting second place after a hot race with Ingleside. During the heat Ingleside had a hind tendon cut down and was withdrawn. Mozart won the next heat and race, and was bought in by Porter Ashe for $1,700.

Nine 2-year olds started for the Gano Stake. Haggin's stable sold for two to one on the field. Graciosa led till nearly home, when her stable companion, Napa, pulled out, winning easily.

Of the twenty-one entries for the Cuyama Stakes only Ashe's Garland and Baldwin's Lucky B. and Volante started. The betting was three to one on Baldwin's stable. Murphy on Volante beat Lucky B. by a neck. Garland was a bad third.

Ben Ali had things almost his own way for the *Spirit of the Times* Stakes.

SUMMARY.

Selling race, all ages, mile heats:

Mozart	4	1	1
Billy Ayres	1	2	2
Ingleside	2	3	dr
Gerster	4	4	3

Time—1:49; 1:49; 1:51.

Grand stakes, 2-year-old foals of '84, three-quarters of a mile, nine starters:

Napa	1
Modesto	2
Robson	3

Time—1:20.

Cuyama stakes, handicap, all ages, mile and a quarter:

Volante	1
Lucky B.	2
Garland	3

Time—2:17.

Spirit of the Times stakes, 3-year-olds, mile and three-quarters, two starters:

Ben Ali	1
King Norwalk	2

Time—3:20.

For the Fairs.

DAYTON, O., April 15.—A meeting of Trotting, Agriculture, and Fair Associations was was held here to-day and the Central Fall Trotting-Circuit organized. The following six associations were represented, and the dates named were agreed upon for the several meetings:

Latonia Agricultural Association, Covington, Ky., Aug. 24 to 28.
Ohio State Fair, Columbus, O., Aug. 31 to Sept. 3.
Tri-State Fair, Toledo, O., Sept. 6 to 10.
Inter-State Fair Association, Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 13 to 17.
Northeastern Indiana and Southern Michigan Association, South Bend, Ind., Sept. 20 to 24.
Southern Ohio Fair Association, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.

The aggregate premiums for the circuit amount to $30,000.

The English Turf.

LONDON, April 15.—The race for the Craven Stakes for 3-year-olds at Newmarket-Craven meeting today was won by Lord Zetland's gray colt Greyfriars. R. H. Combe's colt Vo[...] second, Mr. Lefevre's colt Calais third. There were eight starters.

Sporting Notes.

Harry Gilmore of Toronto and Sam Bittie of Galt, Ont., have signed articles to battle according to the new rules of the London prize ring, with small gloves, for $1,000 and the light-weight championship. The fight is to be decided within 100 miles of Detroit.

THE TRIBUNE has received a copy of "Wallace's Year Book of Trotting and Pacing in 1885," containing summaries of all the performances of the year in which any heat was trotted or paced in 2:50 or less, carefully compared with and corrected from the official reports of the National Trotting Association at Hartford, also the annual table of trotters under their sires.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 15.—[Special.]—C. C. Lyford of this city has purchased J. I. Case's stallion Phallas Chief for $5,000.

COLUMBUS, O., April 15.—The Secretary of the American Base-Ball Association has completed the assignment of umpires for the season, and the schedule will remain a secret, the umpires being subject to orders from week to week.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Two Missing Men.

Four young men, apparently mechanics, called at the Harrison Street Station to report the probable suicide of a friend, Archie Nathan by name. Tuesday night Nathan called upon some people who live on Chicago avenue, and has not been seen since, but the next day one of the men who were at the station got a letter from him saying that he should end his life, and begging that the person would not despise him for self-destruction, as whisky had driven him to it. He left the man his watch, and said that it would be useless to search for his body. The men had been to the morgue and saw several bodies, but none of them was the corpse of their friend. They were told by the police that as there was little doubt that the man had committed suicide they could do nothing beyond viewing bodies that might be found from day to day.

L. P. Norden, one of the oldest pawnbrokers and second-hand men in the city, has been mysteriously missing since Tuesday. That evening he left his house on State street, near Twenty-second, to attend a lodge meeting at the corner of West Madison and Clinton streets. He was at the hall during the evening and left for home, but nothing has since been heard of him. Neither his friends nor the police, who have been appealed to, know any good cause for his disappearance, and it is thought he has been foully dealt with or met with some accidental death. Mr. Norden did not have any great amount of money with him, but wore some very valuable jewelry.

A Murderous Maniac.

William Brown, the insane cigarmaker who a few days ago shot several people on the streets of Detroit and then shot himself, was brought to his home, No. 576 West Superior street, by two detectives yesterday and left in charge of his wife. His first act after being left with his wife was to assault her with a chair, and in her terror the woman called the police. The man was placed in a patrol-wagon and taken to the County Jail. The physicians say that he will probably recover from the wound, but that he will never regain his reason.

A Well-Known Scotchman Attacked by Apoplexy.

At 7:35 p. m. yesterday David Johnston, a well-known Scotchman, had an apoplectic fit at West Monroe and Honoré streets. He was taken to his home, No. 184 Honoré street and attended by Dr. Clark, who pronounced the patient's condition critical. Mr. Johnston was widely known among the Scotch residents of this country, particularly in the West. He was born in Haddington, Scotland, in 1802, and in early life was apprenticed to a baker, but, becoming dissatisfied, he ran away and went to sea. A seafaring life being unsuited to his tastes, he deserted his ship and finding his way to London, England, set up a bakery, which he conducted for a time with unusual success. During this period he was elected Clerk of the Camberwell Division of the City of London. He was prominently connected with the Reform movement, and was a speaker during the Chartist riots. Business reverses finally induced him to emigrate to this country, and he arrived in Chicago in 1848. Subsequently he spent some time in Peoria, and afterwards in Princeton, this State. Moving to Milwaukee he became prominently identified with educational matters and upon returning to Chicago engaged in the photographic business. He is an ex-member and ex-President of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Clubs, being one of the founders of the latter. He recently published a word entitled "Autobiography—Reminiscences of David Johnston." His second wife is living, and a daughter is the wife of a California physician.

Blew Out the Gas.

John Ellis, a wealthy stockman from Mexico, Mo., blew out the gas in his room at the Transit House, Town of Lake, and was found dead in bed yesterday morning.

"THIS IS PURGATORY!"

The President Tortured by a Colorado Delegation Who Don't Like His Appointments in the Centennial State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—[St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.]—The Colorado Democrats who called on the President to protest against the recent appointment of Zeph T. Hill to be United States Marshal in their State had a disappointing experience. Ex-Gov. Grant, who headed the party, had not more than said that they came to ask the withdrawal of Hill's name when the President cut in very decidedly with: "Gentlemen, if that is all you have to say, you may as well stop where you are; I shall not interfere."

Grant, a little sarcastically, said that they claimed at least the right to protest; to which the President answered:

"Yes, but it will do no good. I shall not interfere."

At this point Mr. Arkins of the Denver *News* began to tell the President who his visitors were. He explained that Grant was the only Democrat who had ever been elected Governor in Colorado; that Tom Patterson had twice been elected to Congress; and that Dennis Sullivan was a large land-owner and a wheelhorse of the party. He added, politely, that they wanted nothing, but had come solely in the interest of good government and a successful Democratic Administration. The President responded rather wearily that he knew them all by reputation, but it made no difference. Then ex-Congressman Patterson blurted out:

"Mr. President, you seem to have given your confidence to this man Hobson, who is sent to us from Texas; but I tell you that before you get through with him he will disgrace your Administration."

Hobson is the recently-appointed District-Attorney for Colorado.

There was some further conversation, in which the delegation expressed themselves warmly about the still more recent appointment of Hill, whom they characterized as "a boy of 27 years from Culpepper, Va." In the course of the talk the President fairly exploded with:

"This is purgatory! This is purgatory!"

As the delegation was turning toward the door the President seemed to suddenly bethink himself, and said he had another Colorado appointment just about to be made. He would like to know what they thought of it. And, going to his desk, he picked up a piece of paper and read the name of another Southern man, an ex-Confederate, for Register of the Land-Office. The visitors were thunderstruck, and, when they could speak, Mr. Arkins said, with considerable emphasis:

"Mr. President, the man who holds the office now is Mr. Dugall. He lost a leg at Gettysburg in the Union cause. He is shot through and through a half dozen times. He is only half a man in body, but he is as good a man as lives west of the Mississippi River. I advise you to keep him in."

"Perhaps I had better leave all Republicans in office in Colorado," retorted the President.

Gov. Grant fired the parting shot. "Mr. President," said he, "I was a Confederate soldier, but I am opposed to the whole business of sending strangers and striplings into our State who are Confederates now. It is going too far, and I enter my protest against it."

And then the Colorado Democrats bowed themselves out without a word of invitation to the President to come West and visit the Centennial State.

THE LANGUAGE OF SCIENCE.

A remarkable illustration of the increasing use of English as the language of science is to be found in the fact that a Dutch scientific society at Haarlem, in Holland, offers a gold medal and a prize in money for the best essay on the researches on Pasteur—the competing memoirs to be written in English.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECH FAVORING OPEN EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

A Number of Suspended Officials Given Certificates of Good Moral Character—House Action Looking to Extending Our Relations with Southern Nations—The Senate Passes the Venezuelan Treaty—Two Other Conventions Postponed—Important Matters of Legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—In the Senate today Mr. Logan took the floor in support of the movement for open executive sessions. He preferred his own resolution, he said, because it provided broadly for open sessions on all matters of nomination and confirmation. Without going into the history of secret sessions, Mr. Logan would simply premise by saying that there was not now and never was any necessity for secret sessions of the Senate. Senators were responsible to the people and should let the people know what they were doing. Mr. Logan hoped the Senators who favored secret sessions would be heard from in this debate. The traducer of character and the condoner of bad records would both go down before the open consideration of nominations. The treacherous stiletto would give place to open and manly warfare; the man who, with a crooked record, wanted public office would then have to seek other channels than the Senate. Secret sessions were demoralizing. Was there one Senator who would hesitate to frankly tell the truth to a man if he was opposed to him? He (Mr. Logan) had known cases in which men believed they would be confirmed and had good reason for their belief, yet were rejected. Was there ever an executive session to consider an important matter from which something had not leaked out? He acquitted the officers of the Senate of any fault in this matter. Still the newspapers were full of statements of things that happened or were said to happen in executive sessions. The newspaper-men did the best they could. They got the "secrets" from somebody—Mr. Logan did not know from whom, probably from the spittoons or the desks of the Senate Chamber—of course not from any Senator. Were not Senators encouraging newspaper-men to state things that were not true? If the doors were opened the speeches in executive sessions would be shorter, the proceedings more orderly, and the debates better and of a more elevated character. As to the publicity of votes, Mr. Logan was perfectly willing that his constituents and everybody else should know how he voted in executive session, and if he dared he would tell every day what his vote was, but he never did. The power of public opinion was rising on this subject, he said; the people felt that they must and should know what Senators were doing. Everywhere in this country the principle of growth was recognized except in the United States Senate. The principle of liberty was spreading. Take the case of Ireland—so long down-trodden and trampled under foot—why was it that the grandest statesman that England had produced was struggling in behalf of long-suffering Ireland? It was because of the growth of the principle of liberty—of the principle of fair dealing. There was nothing that occurred in executive session that could not with perfect propriety occur in open session—not one thing. Secret sessions gave some Senators opportunities to talk one way in secret and another in the open Senate. Replying to Mr. Hoar, Mr. Logan said: "Why should not committee meetings be open to the public if anybody wanted them to be?" But the people were not demanding open committee meetings; they were demanding open doors for the proceedings of the Senate. "And the doors will be opened," Mr. Logan pointedly added: "mark what I tell you; and it will not be long either. You gentlemen may revel in the dark for awhile over nominations. It seems to charm Senators," Mr. Logan continued, "to have some knowledge that they would not give to the people. It seems to please them, when asked by a citizen how they voted on the confirmation of a village Postmaster, to reply with an air of mystery: 'O, I—I—I cannot tell you; I am bound to secrecy.'" Mr. Logan alluded to the English House of Lords, and advised the Senate to pattern no longer after that body—a body of hereditary privileges and powers.

Mr. Platt said he would have asked for a vote on his resolution now, but that he understood some other Senators wished to be heard on it. He would, however, ask the Senate to vote on it as early as possible. Mr. Riddleberger, in withdrawing the substitute offered by him for the open executive sessions resolution, said he had offered it in the belief that a two-thirds vote was necessary to pass the resolution for which he intended his resolution to be a substitute. Finding that the present form of the resolution would require only a majority vote he would withdraw the substitute. He said he would call up the matter every morning till it was disposed of. He did not propose that it should be allowed to die out. As to how the secrets of executive sessions got out, Mr. Riddleberger said if he were permitted to guess he could tell. "I have a private secretary, for instance," said Mr. Riddleberger, "and I consider him particularly private. I walk down the avenue with him, and he asks me a question or two, and, being smarter than I am, he knows more in five minutes than I will learn in a week. Then he gives it to somebody else, and the whole newspaper fraternity get it." The course of Senators in making secret-session charges against men nominated for office smacked of cowardice.

Given Certificates of Good Moral Character.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of nominations, and a number of interesting reports from committees were read. Motions were made in respect to several of them that the injunction of secrecy be removed. Mr Salisbury thought the reports were of a political nature, and protested against the use of the executive session to suppress that which was favorable to the Democratic party and publish that which was designed to make capital for the Republicans.

The injunction in five reports was removed despite the protest. That upon the case of Patrick Gibbons to be Postmaster at Keokuk, Ia., vice S. M. Clarke, was made by Mr. Wilson of Iowa, and says that the suspension of Mr. Clarke was made on purely political grounds, that there is nothing on file affecting his character in the slightest degree, and that he does not desire to retain the office. The committee therefore recommends the confirmation of Mr. Gibbons. Senator Mahone reported favorably the nomination of the Alexandria, Va., Postmaster. The other three reports are identical in their phraseology and refer to the following cases: Christian J. Knecht of Ohio, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Ohio, vice George P. Admans; James W. Neerman of Ohio, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh District of Ohio, vice Marcus Boggs, suspended; and William T. Bishop of Ohio, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Ohio, vice Clark B. Montgomery, suspended. These reports were made by Mr. Sherman from the Committee on Finance, and recommend the confirmation of the officials named. Senator Sherman says that the former incumbents were excellent officers, that there are no charges reflecting upon their character or conduct, and that they were suspended for political reasons only. The committee, being satisfied that their successors are men of good character, recommend their confirmation.

Our Relations with Southern Nations.

A bill reported today from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs providing for an international conference authorizes the President to invite the Governments of Mexico and Central and South America to join the United States in a conference to be held in Washington for the purpose of discussing and recommending some plan of arbitration for the settlement of disputes that may hereafter arise between them. The report of the majority of the committee dwells upon the importance of establing closer relations between the countries of the American continent, which contain in the aggregate 100,000,000 people, for the purpose of improving the business intercourse of those countries. The present depression of business and the low price of farm products in the United States are caused to a considerable extent by a limited market for surplus products, while some of the best markets we can look to are not far beyond our southern border. They are nearer to the United States than they are to any other commercial nation. The people of the South American countries produce much that is needed by the people of the United States, and our agricultural manufactured, and mineral products are greatly needed by them. The committee goes on to contrast the commercial relations of the United States with the South American nations with those enjoyed by Great Britain, and declares that the disparity of our trade with Peru, Chili, Argentine Republic, and Brazil is both damaging and humiliating. Last year, it says, the imports of merchandise into Peru from Great Britain amounted to $6,235,685; from the United States, $742,105; from Great Britain into Chili, $11,000,000; from the United States, $2,000,000; from Great Britain into Argentine Republic, $26,000,000, from the United States $4,000,000; from Great Britain into Brazil $34,000,000, from the United States $7,500,000. The consumption of cotton goods in Central and South America and Mexico amounted annually to nearly $100,000,000, and though these countries were so close to our cotton fields England furnished about 95 per cent of the goods. England monopolized this trade because of her cheap transportation facilities and because her mills furnished goods especially adapted to the wants and tastes of the consumers, which our mills have never attempted to produce. It was very important that transportation facilities between the United States and her Southern neighbors should be improved, for so long as the freight from Liverpool, Hamburg, and Bordeaux was $15 a ton the people of those countries could not be induced to pay $40 a ton to bring merchandise from the United States. There was not a commercial city in those countries where the manufacturers of the United States could not compete with their European rivals in every article they produced for export. Discussing the arbitration feature of the bill, the report says:

> While no scheme may be devised by which all and every disagreement and dispute may be submitted to arbitration in such manner as always to avoid international war, it certainly will be in accordance with the civilization and Christianity of this age to seek to establish a plan of arbitration by which questions of difference may be arranged and settled peaceably.

Mr. Belmont submitted a minority report. It has been published.

Senate Action on Three Treaties.

The House Committee on Ways and Means today decided by a vote of 9 to 1 to report favorably the resolution recommending the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty. Messrs. Morrison, Mills, Hewitt, McMillin, Harris, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Maybury, Kelley, and Hiscock voted in favor of the resolution, and Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky cast the negative vote. Representatives Reed, Brown of Indiana, and McKinley declined to vote and reserved the right to take such a position on the proposition as they thought best. The Senate postponed action on the Hawaiian treaty for two weeks on learning of this action, the Van Wyck resolution for considering it openly also going over.

[The existing treaty with Hawaii was promulgated June 3, 1875, and by its terms was to continue in force for seven years, and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same. The seven years expired in 1882, and the purpose of the treaty now before the Senate is to extend it for a term of years so that neither party shall have the power of abrogating it at twelve months' notice as at present.]

The Weil and La Abra treaty was then taken up, and after discussion went over till tomorrow.

[The original treaty, which was for the settlement of cotton and mining, was promulgated many years ago, and under it Mexico has already paid a large amount of money, the greater portion of which has, however, not been paid over by the State Department to the claimants. The pending proposition is to reopen the treaty in order to give Mexico a chance to introduce evidence to show that the original treaty was secured by fraud. The money is held by the department to await the action of the Senate. The proposition to reopen has been pending in the Senate since 1883 and has been a subject of discussion at every session since then. It has been once rejected, but by some parliamentary movement made by its friends the fact was saved from publication and the proposition left for another Congress to work upon.]

The Venezuelan treaty was then taken up, read, and ratified without debate.

[It provides for the reopening of the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Venezuela. These are to be considered by a commission of three, one to be appointed by each government and the third to be selected by those two. If these cannot agree the Russian or Swiss Minister is to name a Commissioner to take the place of the one selected by the two first named. The commission is to meet within three months in Washington, and its decision is to be final.]

Notes.

Col. Thomas H. Ruger of the Eighteenth Infantry, whose nomination as Brigadier-General is pending before the Senate, has been placed in command of the Department of the Missouri, relieving Brig.-Gen. Miles.

The Secretary of the Interior has entered a rule on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, returnable May 14 prox., to show cause why the order reserving the lands included within its indemnity limits should not be revoked.

A bill was passed by the House today amending Sec. 3,336, Revised Statutes, so as to provide that every brewer in filing notice of his intention to commence or continue business shall execute a bond to the United States in a sum equal to three times the amount of the tax which the brewer will be liable to pay during any one month.

Among the measures reported to the House today were:

The bill for the organization of the territory of Oklahoma.

A resolution authorizing an investigation of the books and accounts and system of accounts of the Pacific railroads.

A bill repealing the Preëmption, Timber Culture, and Desert Land laws.

The Senate has agreed to Senator Van Wyck's resolution that the Committee on Public Lands be directed to ascertain by what authority timber cut on the public domain by consent and knowledge and under the rulings and instruction of the Interior and Land Department is seized by said department without due process of law and ordered to be sold without any judgment or execution directing the same.

The House Committee on the Judiciary today authorized Representative Bennett to report favorably a bill abolishing minimum punishment for violations of the internal-revenue laws and providing that no warrant in any case under those laws shall be issued except upon the affidavit of an officer of the internal-revenue service or an affidavit setting forth that the facts are within the personal knowledge of affiant.

The examination of Mr. Van Benthuysen was continued before the Telephone Investigating Committee today. Witness denied that anybody uttered "Pan-Electric" to the Attorney-General on the occasion of the visit when Van Benthuysen wanted suit brought without going before the Interior Department. The committee at this point had a long discussion over the New Orleans record, during the course of which the witness suddenly interjected the remark that, as a representative of the New Orleans Committee, he should say that it was none of the committee's business.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs today considered the Morrow Chinese bill and the Chinese indemnity resolution. The period fixed for the restriction of Chinese in the Morrow bill was regarded as too long by a number of the members of the committee, and there was a decided opposition developed to that section of the bill forbidding the return of Chinese to this country after a two years' absence. The indemnity resolution in its presence shape was regarded as objectionable as establishing a dangerous precedent, and there is some disposition to make a cash payment to China under the guise of returning an excess of the indemnity paid by China to the United States as a result of the outbreak of 1857.

In the House today Mr. Anderson of Kansas criticised various items of the River and Harbor bill as extravagant. Mr. Hepburn of Iowa characterized some of the appropriations as a prodigal, wasteful throwing away of the people's money. He especially opposed the Galveston Harbor appropriation on the ground that the plan for the improvemeet of that harbor had been shown to be defective. He also criticised the appropriation for the Lower Mississippi River. He would like to see the navigation of that river improved, but he had no faith in the pretense that it was for the improvement of the navigation that these expenditures were made. Jones of Alabama and Stewart of Texas defended the bill. Reed of Maine criticised the appropriation for the Mississippi River on the ground that it was throwing money into the river for the benefit of reclaiming the land along its banks. The bill was then read by sections for amendments, and some little progress was made before the House adjourned.

HORSE AND COW STORIES.

The Easton (Md.) *Ledger* tells the following: "A gentleman in St. Michaels recently swung a hammock in his back-yard, in which he solaced himself when off duty from his regular employment. His neighbors said he was so fond of his hammock that he spent his Sundays in it, instead of attending church, as had been his wont before he got the hammock. But Sunday morning, recently, a surprise awaited him. He allowed his horse to graze in the back-yard, and, the day in question, when after breakfast he prepared himself for a loll in the hammock, he found his horse had gotten into it, and was quietly resting therein. He had to cut the hammock down to get the horse out. A gentleman from the country reported in the *Ledger* office Tuesday that, as he came to town, he saw along the road a cow up a cherry-tree, grazing on the fruit and foliage. Several cows were ranging in a very barren pasture. The cherry-tree was by the side of a high ditch bank. One of the cows had climbed from the ditch bank into the cherry-tree, and when the narrator saw her she was half hidden among the branches."

A SPRING POET.

In a Boston paper a spring poem is signed with these strange initials, M. U. D.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE EAST-BOUND FREIGHT PROBLEM.

The Chicago Lines Make the Running with Regard to Grain Rates, and Have Their Way—Passenger Rates in Minnesota—The Chicago Railroad Association.

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the Central Traffic Association (roads east from St. Louis and Chicago and west of the Western termini of the trunk lines) met yesterday to consider east-bound freight affairs. One of the notable features of the meeting was the small attendance, although the subjects to be discussed were of greater importance than usual, and required a full representation. President Ingalls stated that he desired to have the question of east-bound freight rates settled at once. Shippers and elevator men were anxious to know whether there was to be a reduction in rates this summer or not, He wanted the matter settled one way or the other. The surprise of the managers of a large majority of the roads was great when they were coolly informed by Commissioner Blanchard that the General Managers of the seven pool lines running East from Chicago (there are about forty roads in the association) had at their meeting the day previous definitly settled by deciding that the present rate on the basis of 25 cents per 100 pounds, grain, Chicago to New York, should remain in effect all summer. The managers of the roads outside of Chicago were so overcome with emotion over this unparalleled piece of effrontery on the part of the Chicago roads in fixing the rates without consulting them that they accepted the situation in silence. It was generally understood that the trunk lines a week or two ago had given orders to their Western connections that the present rates must continue in force, at least the public must be made to understand that those were the tariff rates, no matter whether they were maintained or not, so as to enable them to demand their full proportion of the 25-cent rate on the business given them at Buffalo, Erie, and other Eastern lake ports. There are now about 6,000,000 bushels of grain afloat on steamers which must be given to the trunk lines, and they (the trunk lines) could see no reason why they should sacrifice their full proportion of the 25-cent rate by reducing the rail rate simply to please a number of their Western connections. The ready acquiescence to the action of the Chicago managers in fixing the rate permanently at 25 cents is probably due to the fact that they might make rates for large shippers at "private terms." Thus the roads will be better off than if an open reduction was made, and at the same time the lake lines will be compelled to pay the trunk lines the full proportion of the 25-cent rate, thus virtually preventing them from making as serious competition as if a 20-cent rate were openly made. The non-pool lines, as well as the lines leading to Chicago, seemed to be well pleased with the action, the former because they thought it would enable them to divert considerable business from the pool lines at paying rates, and the latter because the high rail rate East would force business to Chicago to take the lake lines. But they are no doubt counting their chickens before they are hatched, as the pool lines will probably make such rates privately as will give them their full proportion of the traffic. This would be all well enough if the scheme could be kept secret. But the fact that the rates are being cut privately must soon leak out, and then nothing can prevent a general collapse in rates.

The question of appointing an Executive Committee to conduct the affairs of the association was also considered. There not being a full attendance the matter of selecting such committee was referred to a special committee, consisting of President H. B. Ledyard of the Michigan Central, Vice-President J. N. McCullough of the Pennsylvania, Vice-President J. C. Mullin of the Alton, J. B. Carson of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and President M. E. Ingalls of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago. Another meeting is to be held this morning, but as many of the Managers left for their homes last evening, finding that their presence was no longer required, it is hardly probable that anything more of importance will be done.

The East-Bound Passenger Pool Strikes a Snag.

The General Managers and General Passenger Agents of the roads in the Central Traffic Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the new passenger pooling agreement recently adopted by the General Passenger Agents. The conclusion was reached that it would be impossible to carry out the new agreement, especially so far as relates to the commission question, owing to the refusal of the Chicago & Atlantic to become a party to the agreement. It was stated that the persistence of the Chicago & Atlantic in paying commissions and cutting the rates gave it a much larger share of the east-bound passenger traffic than it was entitled to, and some of the pool lines were suffering severely in consequence. It was decided to let matters rest until action could be taken to break the Atlantic's refractory spirit, and also until some of the interior roads that had not yet adopted the new agreement could be consulted with. The Managers' committee, consisting of Messrs. Ledyard, McMullin, McCullough, Carson, and Ingalls, were authorized to consult with the Chicago & Atlantic and other roads with a view of securing their compliance with the terms of the new pooling agreement, and, if the Atlantic fails to come to terms, to meet with the trunk lines and see if the latter cannot be prevailed upon to "boycott" the Chicago & Atlantic.

Chicago Railway Association.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Railroad Association (Passenger Department) was held yesterday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: William S. Baldwin, President; A. V. H. Carpenter, Vice-President; Charles H. Grant, Secretary; A. H. Hanson, James Charlton, and W. A. Thrall, Executive Committee. The following points were ordered to be inserted in the rate sheet; Amenia, Dak.; Everest, Dak.; Minto, Dak., Neche, Dak., Harwood, Dak., Stiles, Wis., Ellis Junction, Wis., Pike, Wis., Hoxie, Ark., Nettleton, Ark., Excelsior, Minn., and Knoble, Ark. A reduced rate of one and one-third fare was granted on account of the following meetings: American Medical Association at St. Louis, May 4 to 8; State Convention of Highway Commissioners at Springfield, Ill., April 27 and 28; Western Unitarian Conference at Cincinnati, May 11 to 14. It was agreed that tourist tickets to Northern points, including Minneapolis and St. Paul, be placed on sale May 1, 1886.

Committee Meetings.

The Percentage Committee of the Central Traffic Association held another meeting yesterday and wrangled nearly all day over the percentage basis from Mississippi River points. At present the basis of rates from East St. Louis is 16 per cent above Chicago; from Hannibal 18 per cent above and correspondingly higher from Mississippi River points further north. The roads running east from points north of St. Louis proposed that the basis from all Mississippi River points should be 16 per cent from Chicago. The proposition, however, was defeated. No action being reached, an adjournment was taken until this morning.

The members of the Indianapolis East-Bound Committee held a meeting and made arguments before Arbitrators Blanchard and Richardson regarding the pool percentages they considered themselves entitled to.

The Cincinnati committee also met, but owing to the absence of one of the arbitrators nothing could be done.

The Chicago committee met, and it was announced that Mr. Hugh Riddle had declined to act as arbitrator. An adjournment was therefore taken until another arbitrator in place of Mr. Riddle could be chosen to act with Commissioner Blanchard.

Fixing Passenger Rates in Minnesota—Freight Rates Between Chicago and Lake Superior Points—Railway Notes from the Twin Cities.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 15.—[Special.]—The Board of Railroad Commissioners for some time has been receiving complaints that the passenger rates of four and five cents per mile were burdensome. Accordingly the Commissioners issued a notice to the passenger agents of the various roads to appear before them today and show cause why the rate should not be reduced. About all the roads were represented. The Commissioners present were Gen. J. H. Baker, S. S. Murdock, and George L. Becker. Gen. Baker said that in the States of Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska three cents as a maximum rate had been adopted after an exhaustive inquiry on all the lines whose earnings showed $4,000 and upwards per mile. The ratings were according to the following schedule: Class A includes those earning $4,000 a mile or more; Class B those of $3,000 and less than $4,000; Class C those of $3,000 per mile or less. Those in Class A charged three cents, those in B four, and those in C 4½ cents. By reference to the returns from the railroads through Minnesota it was found that the earnings placed the majority of the lines in Class A. Mr. Gilman of the Iron Range said the rate of his road was five cents per mile, but it was only a passenger road to a limited extent—carrying people to and from the mines—and even at that rate the passenger traffic only paid half the expenses. P. S. Rockwell of Duluth said their rates were only four cents, but local business was exceedingly light, and the line could not stand a reduction of 25 per cent. Mr. Winter of the Omaha said that considering the sparse population that Minnesota had in comparison to other States he did not think the time was opportune to make such a serious reduction as 25 per cent. Mr. Wicker of the Chicago & Northwestern said the local rates were four and three cents for the round trip, but that 1,000-mile trips were given to all for $25 and to commercial travelers for $20. Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Truesdale, and Mr. Alexander maintained that a local rate of four cents was not excessive, and that they could not give such regular service if a reduction of 25 per cent was made. Commissioner Becker proposed that each road furnish the proportion of its earnings that comes from local traffic, in order to see what effect a 25 per cent reduction would make, and he fixed on May 1 for the returns.

Representatives of lines interested in freight traffic between Lake Superior points and Chicago met here today, agents of the Northwestern, Omaha, Duluth, and Lake Shore & Western Roads being present. The following rates were adopted between Chicago and Milwaukee to Ashland and Lake Superior: First class, 45 cents; second, 40 cents; third, 35 cents; fourth, 22½ cents; fifth, 20 cents; class A, 30 cents; B, 25 cents; C, 23 cents; D, 20 cents. South-bound rates from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago were made: First-class, 45 cents; second, 35 cents; third, 25 cents; fifth, 15 cents; class A, 20 cents; B, 17½ cents; C, 15 cents; D, 12½ cents.

This afternoon representatives of the freight departments of the Milwaukee, Omaha, Minneapolis & St. Louis, and the Wisconsin Central held a meeting and discussed grain rates and transit matters. It was finally decided to make a rate of 10 cents per hundred on grain and all grain products to Chicago. The last rate in existence was 12½, while transit was 10 and 11¼. This move virtually does away with the transit rate, as no shipper would gain anything by milling in transit.

The Minneapolis & Pacific Railroad, an enterprise which has been under way for some months, has now commenced to take definit shape. The contract has been let to R. B. Langdon for the construction of the first 110 miles from Minneapolis to Glenwood by an almost direct northwest line. The contract provides that this section of the road shall be completed by Jan. 1, 1887.

The Santa Fe's Annual Report.

BOSTON, April 15.—The annual report of the directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company for 1885, issued today, gives the following information: Gross earnings, $7,363,089; total interest, dividends, and other fixed charges, including $290,525 for sinking funds, $6,858,905. The surplus, which has been added to income account, is $504,184. This surplus is after deducting $283,500 interest on the outstanding first-mortgage bonds of the Sonora Railway Company, limited, which until this year has not been charged to the income account of the Atchison Company. It is also after deducting $499,525 for the sinking funds paid in 1885, and does not include the profits of the Atchison Land-Grand Department, which, for the year, amounted to $1,303,847, or the cost of $179,000 bonds purchased and canceled. The amount spent for construction was $1,872,483; tons of freight carried one mile, 607,743,550; number of passengers carried one mile, 149,999,427.

The Sonora Railway, 262 miles in length, earned net in United States currency, $34,578, compared with a loss of $55,922 in 1884. A summary made up for the general information of the stockholders, without regard to the particular disposition of the various items in the account books of the company, shows that, including the profits from the main lines, land sales, etc., the general results of the year show a net surplus for 1885 of $1,841,521.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 15.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad was held in this city today, with the following result: President, W. B. Strong; First Vice-President, C. W. Smith; Second Vice-President and Chief Engineer, A. A. Robinson; Secretary and Treasurer, E. Wilder; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, F. L. Goodwin; General Solicitor, George R. Peck; General Counselor, G. W. McCrary; Controller and General Auditor, J. P. Whitehead; Auditor, H. C. Clements; Transfer Agent, A. A. Glasier; Clerk of Board, C. A. Higgins; Directors, W. B. Strong, George A. Shattuck, Alden Speare, W. F. Wharton, I. J. Burr, B. P. Cheney, O. R. Codmer, A. W. Nickerson, and Warren Sawyer of Boston, Mass., C. K. Holliday and George Sealey of Topeka, E. B. Purcell of Manhattan, Kas., and T. Every of Kansas.

The Arkansas & Northwestern.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 15.—[Special.]—Articles of association of the Arkansas & Northwestern Railroad were filed in the office of the Secretary of State yesterday. The road is to run from a northern line of the State in Benton County due south of Pineville, McDonald County, Mo., by way of Fayetteville to Clarksville, Johnson County, 130 miles, through Washington, Madison, and Johnson Counties. The capital stock is $3,600,000. The road will open up a vast amount of territory heretofore almost inaccessible, and it is said will be pushed forward to completion at an early day.

Items.

Mr. Robert Barry, Superintendent of the Central Division of the Pullman Palace Car Company at Philadelphia, is in the city on business connected with his department.

Mr. Thomas P. Barry has been appointed Traveling Passenger Agent of the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad Company, vice Andy Atkins, deceased, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.

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Vice-President Potter returned from the West yesterday. Regarding the Northwestern freight war he states that in reply to his call for a meeting of the Northwestern lines only the Milwaukee & St. Paul had notified him that it would attend next week. Other roads had not yet been heard from and one or two informed him that they could not be present next week. He did not think a meeting could soon be held, and thought the war would have to go on for some time. He hoped Omaha and Western rates would not become affected by the war, but was not quite sure about it.

In accordance with the advance in California rates announced yesterday, the Missouri Pacific announces the following corresponding advance: From St. Louis to California points, first-class, $35; second-class, $25, with rebate of $15 first-class, and $10 second-class, via Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé; rebate of $22.50 first-class, and $12.50 second-class, via Union Pacific or Burlington & Missouri River; ninety-day round trip via Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, $70; via El Paso or Ogden, $48; tariff rates only via Demming or Pueblo. The Union Pacific telegraphs Commissioner Daniels of the Central Passenger Committee that there will be no change in its present rate ($5 Missouri River to California points) until further advised. The Burlington & Missouri River also telegraphs Mr. Daniels that it has no intention of changing its California rates, which are the same as by the Union Pacific.

THE SEE OF ARMAGH.

The manner of filling the vacant [Church of England] See of Armagh is particularly Irish. The Primacy is attached to the see in question, but election by the synod does not give title to the throne. The House of Bishops elect a Primate. If the elect happens to be the Bishop of another see he goes to Armagh, and the Bishop elected by the Synod of Armagh goes to the see thus vacated. Consequently Dr. Reeves, who has just been elected Bishop by the Synod of Armagh, does not know of what diocese he may be Bishop, and some diocese in Ireland may have a Bishop in whose election its clergy had no voice.—*Chicago Living Church.*

MUST PAY DUTY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that certain German weekly publications forming a continuous story and arranged for binding into book-form, which the importer claimed were free of duty under the provisions in the free list for newspapers and periodicals, must pay tribute to Uncle Sam.

WHAT DID GOULD SAY?

THE CONFERENCE OF MARCH 30 BETWEEN HIM AND POWDERLY.

A Stenographic Report of the Talk at No. 195 Broadway as Given Out by the Authority of the Railroad King—His Expression as to the Principle of Arbitration and the Right to Belong to Labor Organizations—The Knights No Match for the Wall-Street Magnate.

The press has been furnished with a stenographic report of 9,000 words giving the result of the second day's conference in New York between Messrs. Gould and Powderly looking to the adjustment of the labor troubles in the Southwest. It will be remembered that it was stated at the first day's meeting that Mr. Gould substantially agreed to arbitrate in the matter. At the second day's conference held at No. 195 Broadway, March 30, between Mr. Gould, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Powderly, Mr. Hayes, Mr. McDowell, Mr. Bailey, and Mr. Turner, Mr. Gould said to Mr. Powderly that it was very unfortunate that anything was said about their Sunday interview. It was understood that what transpired was strictly confidential.

Mr. Powderly said nothing had escaped him. He had not said a word about any conversation.

Mr. Gould had seen in the papers the next morning a garbled statement of what took place, and he had not opened his mouth.

Mr. McDowell suggested that reporters manufactured things.

Mr. Gould produced this telegram from Mr. Hoxie:

> I have your message in relation to your interview with Mr. Powderly and also the letter of instructions, and will carry out the same to the best of my ability.

He was, said Mr. Gould, then proceeding to carry out the instructions.

Then there was a long and fruitless discussion as to what had been said and done the day before.

Mr. Powderly asked what these words meant: "We see no objection to arbitrating any differences between the employés and the company, past or future."

Mr. Gould—That means that we had already authorized Mr. Hoxie—put this matter in Mr. Hoxie's hands fully; that a question of arbitration, which is a matter of vast importance, vast detail to arrange—the principle, the great underlying principle—that so far as the board was concerned here, we saw no objection to that. leaving that in addition to Mr. Hoxie, adding that to the authority he already had over this subject, increasing it to that extent. That is all this means, and nothing more.

Mr. Powderly inquired if Mr. Hoxie was correctly reported when he said he wouldn't arbitrate.

As to the right of railroad-men to belong to organizations, Mr. Gould said: My rule has always been that if a man performs his duty by the company what he does out of school I have nothing to do with. If he is an Odd-Fellow, or a Mason, or a Knight of Labor, or a member of the Brotherhood, or anything, I have nothing to do with that. I am at the head of a corporation and we employ laborers to perform their requisit part in the corporation; and I don't want to inquire whether a man belongs to one organization or another. That is their private right, and I don't want to interfere with it. When the board put this matter into Mr. Hoxie's hands he became the party to deal with, and on the question of arbitration as a principle I don't think there is anybody that will go farther than I would. I think it is a subject that ought to be carefully considered, to protect the rights of both the corporation and the employés, and the public rights which override the whole. It is the public duty of a corporation and every individual member of it—of a railroad corporation—to operate the road for public use. It is the duty of the employés alike in that respect, from the President down. They clothe themselves, so to speak, with public duties. It is unlike the employés of a manufacturing company or any private corporation. A railroad is a public thoroughfare—a public organization—and it has contract duties to the State and to the public; and from the President down to the lowest employé when they take service with the railroad they assume their share of those public duties. That is my view; and any law or act that can be got up that would secure to your people, to the employés, to labor, the right of arbitration and an equal right to the employers I am for. It wants to be carefully prepared, something that would work practical results. To that extent I think we are quite agreed.

Mr. McDowell asked him if he had had a chance to reread the O'Neill Arbitration bill.

To this Mr. Gould replied: I have had a chance to read the bill and I got a telegram from Judge Dillon that it was a subject of very great importance and that he should like to have it carefully considered.

Mr. Powderly—Well, you say you are willing to arbitrate. Mr. Hoxie is reported in the papers as not being willing to arbitrate, and won't—most emphatically say he won't—and he says to you that he will. I don't see how we can get to talk the matter over at all.

Mr. Gould—He has not said so. This very question was arbitrated a year ago and the Governors of Kansas and Missouri decided against us. It was arbitrated here since this strike and the Governors found for us, so that it is no new principle. Let us get the report of the Governors. It would bear right on this question because it shows that this question has been arbitrated—the question of this strike.

Mr. Bailey—Who selected the arbitrators, Mr. Gould?

Mr. Gould—They were selected by the Knights of Labor a year ago and by the Missouri Pacific officers, I think.

Mr. Gould reiterated his assertion that he was in favor of arbitration as a principle of settlement of wrongs or claims between individuals, but arbitration should be between the individual and the company. The Missouri Pacific was ready to arbitrate, as far as the board was concerned, any differences with the men.

Mr. Bailey didn't think it any use for hair-splitting and cross-firing. They had made their nominations and he thought the next thing to do was, Are you willing to make yours? and decide the thing right here.

Then Mr. George Gould read the letter of the Governors of Missouri and Kansas, published long ago, in which they condemn the conduct of the strikers.

Mr. Gould asked Mr. Powderly whether, as fast as the names of those who had injured the property of the railroad were ascertained, he would see that they were expelled.

The reply was that they had always done that, and would continue to do it. They had thus put themselves upon record.

Mr. Hayes suggested that if a committee were selected from the employés out there would Mr. Hoxie be asked to meet them and arbitrate the matter.

Mr. Gould was ready to submit any matter to him. Mr. Hoxie had full control there. It was all in his hands.

Mr. Hayes asked if the directors couldn't say to Mr. Hoxie to meet the board out there or meet a committee in order to bring the matter to a settlement.

Mr. George Gould replied that Mr. Hoxie had always said that he was willing to meet a committee of the employés.

Mr. Powderly—He refused to meet me as a citizen. He refused to meet his own employés. I think you will have to investigate Mr. Hoxie. A man who gets up on a pole, and then greases it all the way down after him, and then invites you up, how are you going to get up?

Mr. McDowell said the men had confidence in an agreement to arbitrate, or any agreement to arbitrate made in New York. They had no confidence in an approval of arbitration as a general thing.

Mr. Gould said that if the railroad was going to arbitrate it should know from the men whether they intended arbitration, would submit to it, and abide by it—there would have to be an agreement by the company and by each employé. Otherwise it would be of no binding effect.

Mr. Hayes was willing to sign all necessary instruments, and believed the men would be bound by them.

Then there was considerable talk back and forth as to what Mr. Hoxie had or had not refused to do, and finally, after much talk, Mr. Gould suggested that the true solution of the whole thing might be for either Mr. Powderly, or some lawyer familiar with it, to sit down with the company's lawyer and take the arbitration bill before Congress and get something that both could approve of and put it through, and let it become the law of the land.

Then two dispatches were sent to Mr. Hoxie. One read:

"Mr. Powderly is here. He said that he was informed while in the West by some of our men that you had declined to meet a committee appointed by them of their own number, to discuss differences. Is this so? Reply quickly.
"A. L. HOPKINS."

The other was: "Referring to Mr. Gould's message to you of yesterday, a copy of which was contained in his letter to Mr. Powderly, he says: 'We see no objection to arbitrating any differences, past or present, between the employés and the company.' Do you agree with the proposition, and are you willing to open such an arbitration?
"A. L. HOPKINS."

To this was added, at the suggestion of Mr. Somerville. "A wise and proper thing to do."

Then Gen. Swayne came in, and it was suggested by Mr. Gould that he and Mr. Powderly sit down and get up just such a bill as they could approve. Messrs. Swayne and Powderly had a consultation. Then Mr. Hopkins read a reply received from Mr. Hoxie:

"*A. L. Hopkins:* My view is that the company should at all times, promptly and fairly, hear all complaints of its employés, either by hearing the employés themselves or a committee of the number of all who are of the same class of those complaining affected by the alleged grievance. If the matters of difference between the company and its employés, or any portion of them, are of such a character as to be susceptible of an arbitration which can be made legally binding before the parties, I see no objection to arbitration in such a case."

It was intimated by Mr. Bailey that there was something evasive in that. He wanted the question put directly to Mr. Hoxie whether he would meet a committee of "our people" and arbitrate. This matter in reference to the company and all concerned was in a serious position at that time. Was it going to benefit the trouble to continue harping for small technicalities? Or was it going to be best for all concerned to settle it as soon as possible? If the company was going to grant arbitration he and his associate should let them select the employés themselves, and the General Executive Board would go to St. Louis, or somebody else who would be able to take action. Notwithstanding his urgency he was unable to accomplish anything, and the conference adjourned.

Subsequent thereto Mr. Hopkins sent a dispatch to Mr. Hoxie stating that Mr. Powderly wished to know if he would meet the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor or a committee of its own employés from the Knights of Labor for the purpose of hearing what the cause of complaint was and for the purpose of making a settlement of present difficulties alike honorable to both sides, either on the basis of arbitration or by mutual agreement, the same to be binding on all parties. Mr. Hoxie replied to this by quoting the dispatch received from Mr. Gould about seeing no objection to arbitrating any differences, and added thereto: "I am therefore willing to meet a committee of our employés, without discrimination, who are actually at work in the service of the company at the time such committee is appointed, to adjust with them any grievance they may have."

A perusal of the full text of the report shows that Mr. Powderly and his associates were no match for the men with whom they were arguing. After a day's talk they accomplished nothing, and the situation remained just as it was when they began. They were informed that all the power was in the hands of Mr. Hoxie, and not of the men with whom they were talking. They were treated to a dissertation on the general principle of arbitration, and were referred to one of the company's lawyers to see if they could not fix up a bill for Congress or somebody else to pass. All that they could get out of Mr. Hoxie was his old declaration that he would treat with men actually in the service. From nobody were they able to get anything which had the remotest semblance of a shadow of a recognition of the Knights of Labor. In short they were no match for Mr. Gould.

William O. McDowell's Account of the Conference.

NEW YORK, April 15.—William O. McDowell, who bore a somewhat conspicuous part as a Knight of Labor in the negotiations held by Mr. Gould and Powderly in this city from March 27 to 31, tonight furnishes the press an extended statement as to what was said and done at the meetings referred to. In general it differs in no material respect from the accounts which have already been sent in these dispatches, but brings out one or two points not heretofore developed. According to Mr. McDowell's account the discussion of the strike, of arbitration, and of the Arbitration bill in Congress were carried on in an open, amicable way, and many false impressions on both sides were removed. At Mr. Powderly's suggestion Mr. Gould eliminated from his telegram to Mr. Hoxie the question of the arbitrators taking into consideration damages sustained by the railway company by the strike. This was satisfactory and the order to the Knights to go to work was issued. The next morning, Mr. McDowell says, he met Mr. Gould according to appointment and noticed no change in his demeanor till toward the close of the interview, when, adds Mr. McDowell, Mr. Gould received a telegraphic message which seemed to disturb him very much, and he remarked that something was wrong in St. Louis over our settlement, and said that he proposed writing a letter to Mr. Powderly. I said to him: "Mr. Gould, don't at this stage split hairs. Telegraph Mr. Hoxie in taking men back to work to be blind." Then follows a detailed account of the journeyings between Mr. Gould's office and the Astor House, where Mr. Powderly lay ill, Mr. Gould's letter to Mr. Powderly, and the meeting the next day, of which Mr. McDowell says: "At 10:30 the full board with myself met with Messrs. Gould, Sage, Hopkins, and George Gould, and during the interview Sidney Dillon and H. S. B. Clarke were in and out. Mr. Gould opened the interview with a long dissertation on arbitration as a principle, and a message was sent by him to Mr. Hoxie, telling him that he and his full board of directors approved of the general principles of arbitration, and asking him if he would arrange in some way to appoint arbitrators to settle differences. An answer came back from Mr. Hoxie, rankly rebellious in tone, but, later in the day, in answer to a direct question, Mr. Hoxie telegraphed the message which was delivered by Messrs. Somerville and Clark, and which the Executive Board accepted as the basis of their second order to go to work. The interview of Sunday morning was to be confidential, but upon its resulting in the agreement of the evening it was by mutual consent given to the public. Mr. McDowell also furnished the following letter which he received from Mr. Powderly:

"SCRANTON, Pa., April 8, 1886.—*Dear McDowell:* It is unfortunate that this strike did not end two weeks ago; it seems that nothing can be done now to hasten the final proceedings. I am told that Mr. Hoxie has expressed himself very strongly against being dictated to by Mr. Gould. If that is true then there can be no more peace yet. I have not heard from the members of the board since they left for the Southwest. I expect to see Mr. Turner soon. It seems now that the only thing we can do is to aid the men (financially) as much as possible. If they are not permitted to return to work, why we cannot be held responsible for future consequences. I have done everything consistent with manhood to have this matter ended, but without success. It would have been much better for Mr. Gould to settle it now and end it than to prolong the struggle until every man in the Southwest becomes an open and avowed enemy of his. I have very little faith in a National arbitration bill. I believe the best plan is to have the parties interested agree upon a plan and bind themselves to abide by its operation, whether for or against them. Such a plan as that is being successfully worked in hundreds of places. In this particular instance the men cannot arbitrate, the company will not treat with them. Mr. Hoxie said he would meet with the men who were at work. Why, these men have no grievances; it is the men who are out who have the cause for complaint or grievance. I think that the best plan is for Mr. Gould to assert his authority and meet with me and settle this affair, but I will never seek an audience with him again. The final upshot of this affair in the Southwest will be the disruption of the organization of labor there. The men will feel wronged, and without the restraint of organization they will harass the company at every step. The trouble for Mr. Gould will not end with the end of the strike, nor in the dissolution on his line. His trouble is only beginning. Mark my words; see how far wrong I am.

"Yesterday was my first day at the desk since I saw you last. With kindest regards, yours,
"T. V. POWDERLY."

Also the following:

"SCRANTON, Pa., April 10.—*My Dear Mr. McDowell:* I regret very much to say that I cannot accompany you to New York. My physical condition is such that it would be exceedingly dangerous for me to attempt it. I appreciate the efforts you have made in the direction of effecting a settlement of this trouble in the Southwest, and I am pleased to know that Mr. Cyrus W. Field has interested himself in the matter so far as to offer to act as mediator. Did I go to New York it seems to me that there is but one thing which I could advise, and that I can as well authorize you to say for me to Mr. Field as though I said it in person. Do not misunderstand me and think that I would even hint at the displacement of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. I believe, however, that the only thing to be done now is for Mr. Gould to assert his authority as President of that company and say to Mr. Hoxie that he will take the settlement of this vexed question off his hands, allowing him to manage the other business of the company; that he, Mr. Gould, will undertake to put the road in running operation with the men now out there, the employés of the company. If Mr. Gould will say to the men now in rebellion against the company, 'Go to work; I will see that no injustice is done you; I will see that no discharges will be made for any part that you may have taken in this strike, except in cases where deeds of violence were perpetrated'; and that he will listen to the complaint of the men, I think that an honorable settlement can be reached. The Knights of Labor as an organization is not desirous of holding the men to their allegiance to it only so far as it will be to their advantage. The organization will never in any way be a barrier to the success of the company. Leave the organization out of the question and let Mr. Gould meet with his men. If he does not care to meet with a representative of our organization let him settle it in that way if he prefers to do so. I am certain that Mr. Hoxie cannot now meet with either the men or with a representative of the Knights of Labor and effect a settlement of the difficulty. That I think can be done only by Mr. Gould himself. Will you therefore see Mr. Field and say to him what I have written? I will do anything in honor to have this terrible state of affairs brought to an end, and will do everything in my power to so arrange matters that a recurrence of this trouble will never again take place. With the Knights of Labor driven from the employ of the company they will form another society of some kind, and with a new organization the same ground will again be traveled over some day in the future. As it is now, both sides can draw a lesson from this struggle that will prevent further troubles from arising. Do me the favor to act for me in this matter as far as you can go in endeavoring to have this statement laid before Mr. Gould. With kind wishes I remain, yours,
"T. V. POWDERLY."

A NEW USE FOR ELECTRICITY.

Paris Letter to Toronto *Mail:* A savant named Henri Roget, hailing from Lyons, has a new use for electricity. He has a patent to apply it as a substitute for the cat-o'-nine-tails in corporal punishment. The culprit, having been undressed, is securely strapped to a steel triangle, which is connected with one pole to a powerful battery. The other pole is connected with the whip, which consists of a number of steel wires covered with a sponge. This whip is dipped in water before the stroke is administered, and wherever the wet wires touch an electric discharge takes place. The inventor claims that the chastisement can be made so mild as not to injure a school-girl, while, on the other hand, by increasing the power of the battery, a punishment can be administered beside which the knout would be mere child's play, and at the same time no injury is inflicted, the disgusting spectacle of a lacerated back is avoided, and the culprit, instead of having to be sent to the hospital to have his wounds healed, can be put to work five minutes after the flogging is over. M. Roget intends petitioning Gen. Boulanger, the Minister of War, to allow his patent to be used experimentally on the next soldier sentenced to the cat.

CANADIAN COLONIZATION.

Canadian colonization companies are about to wind up. The object for which they were founded has not been attained.

PROFITS OF RAILROADS.

COMMISSIONER O'DONNELL OF NEW YORK ON THE SUBJECT.

He Analyzes the Practice of "Watering" Stock and Other Iniquities Practiced by Wealthy Corporations for the Purpose of Evading the Law—A Radical Change in Railroad Legislation Recommended.

Railroad Commissioner John O'Donnell of New York has submitted to the Legislature of that State a report on the subject of railroad profits, in which he takes occasion to controvert several of the cardinal conclusions of his associates. They opposed the contemplated reduction of the rate of guaranteed profit from 10 to 8 per cent, claiming that the settled policy of the State was to secure the larger rate of profit on the capital actually expended. With these conclusions Mr. O'Donnell is at variance.

He instances early statutes empowering the Legislature to take possession of any road upon paying the cost of construction less the amounts received by way of tolls and tariffs, together with interest thereon. The act of 1848 conceded this privilege to the Legislature, fixing the rate of interest to be paid in case of purchase at 10 per cent per annum, and also, while empowering the Legislature to regulate the tolls and charges, forbade any reduction such as to deprive the corporations of a yearly profit of at least 10 per cent on the capital "actually paid in." In the general act of 1850, under which all railroads have since been incorporated, the option of purchase was omitted, but the guaranty of 10 per cent was retained with one important change. The profit thus guaranteed was no longer upon capital "actually paid in," but upon capital "actually expended." Since 1850 the capital actually expended is the sole basis for the calculation of profits. Prior to these acts of 1848 and 1850 there was no guaranteed rate of profit, and the Legislature was empowered to purchase railroads at such figure as was deemed just in each case. As twenty-six railroads, including several of the most important in the State, were built in 1848, Commissioner O'Donnell scouts the supposition of his associates that the statutes of 1848 and 1850 could, from being passed to encourage the building of said road, have become an irrevocable contract with the great lines previously constructed. The contention that the ten per cent clause of the act of 1850 was a substitute for the option of purchase which existed before, but which had to be exercised if at all within fifteen years, would avail the railroads nothing: for in that view the guarantee would expire in fifteen years. Otherwise a permanent tax would have been fixed for all time upon the people to assure to the aristocratic class of bondholders a net income of 10 per cent.

In the opinion of Mr. O'Donnell the general act of 1850 was not, as sometimes represented, a wise and benevolent measure on the part of the State to encourage the building of railroads, but on the other hand it was a measure designed to promote the special interests of those who were pecuniarily interested to be followed, as it was, by other legislation in the interests of railroads. Mr. O'Donnell concludes that if railroad property had been taxed according to law from 1857 to 1879 the assessed property would have been relieved of the payment during that period of $78,000,000.

But those who defend the monopoly of the railroads make a still greater error, Mr. O'Donnell thinks, in their interpretation of the phrase, "capital actually expended." The most that can be claimed under the act of 1850 is a guarantee of 10 per cent upon that amount.

It is not 10 per cent upon "capital," nor 10 per cent upon "capital paid in," but upon capital actually *expended* in the construction of the railroad. The act did not intend a 10 per cent guarantee upon any capital not "actually expended." To exaggerate the amount of capital apparently "expended," mortgage bonds have often been issued to stockholders at a fraction of their face value, while they are charged at par to the account of capital actually expended. This system of "watering" has frequently been condemned by the courts as illegal. Whenever the profits of a corporation approach the 10 per cent limit the catastrophe is prevented by the issue of stock and bonds for far less than their par value. The elevated roads of New York, it is charged, sold millions of stock at 12½ cents on the dollar, but claimed the full face of the bonds as "capital paid in."

Not in this respect only have the railroad corporations evaded the law, but also in their interpretation of the "net income derived by the company from all sources for the year then last past," which is taken as a basis of the computation of assured profits. The railroads insist upon their right to deduct "fixed charges" in the guise of interest on fraudulent mortgage debts and watered stock.

The only true basis upon which to compute the net earnings, says Mr. O'Donnell, is upon the actual cost of the road, which is supposed to be shown by the construction account, the net earnings being the excess of the gross earnings over the expenditures defrayed in producing them, without reference to payments as dividends on capital or as interest on bonds. The Broadway steal is in point. The evidence shows that less than $200,000 was "actually expended" in constructing the Broadway Railroad, but $2,500,000 of bonds were fraudulently issued. On the principle claimed by the railroads the interest on these fraudulent bonds becomes a legitimate "fixed charge," which must be paid before the fare can be reduced. In the one case the fare may be reduced when the road has earned $20,000 net income; in the other, only after it has earned $250,000 additional, or $270,000.

Mr. O'Donnell gives figures showing that the average annual dividend on the cash paid for the construction and equipment of one horse road in New York City was nearly 38 per cent! Similar excessive earnings, he says, appear in most of the street railroads in New York, and no such bonanza of wealth has ever been discovered since the days of Tweed as that which has and now exists in the street railroads of New York City.

It is clearly for the best interests of New York City that the means of travel and communication to and from all points on the island and the suburbs of the city shall be quick and cheap. Any tax or toll upon travel beyond what is clearly necessary must inevitably retard the growth of the city; hence it is of the gravest importance that her railroads be capitalized at their real cost and not upon a fictitious capital.

In Mr. O'Donnell's judgment the work of bringing order out of confusion is a herculean but not impossible task. The cash expended in the construction of each railroad needs to be honestly inquired into by the State, and when found the law should, in the interest of commerce and manufactures and the public good, limit the net earnings of all railroad corporations to the legal rate of interest, after allowing a sufficient margin to keep each road up to the highest standard of efficiency.

Commissioner O'Donnell's inference is that the entire clause affording a guaranty of 10 per cent should be repealed, and the Legislature left free to deal with each road as the equity of the particular case requires. Public policy, he says, demands that the highways be kept free from monopoly, and cheap means of traffic and transit provided for every individual. To achieve such a result the entire policy of railroad legislation in New York must be changed.

A HORSE SHAKES A DONKEY.

San Francisco *Call:* A nobbily attired statue stood upon the corner of Kearney and Pine streets recently and paid strict attention to his work of ogling lady pedestrians. At last a short, stout lady in blue brushed past him, and he took advantage of her proximity to tap her on the back with the slender bamboo cane which he carried in his hand. As quick as a flash the lady turned, and with her gloved hand smacked the impudent fellow across the cheek, making his eye-glasses fly in one direction and his hat in another, as he threw back his head. Not content with thus avenging the insult offered, the lady raised her parasol and dealt the statue a blow on the head. Then, after venting her indignation in words, she passed on.

But the statue's punishment was not yet done. In backing away from his fair assailant he fell against a horse that was attached to a coupé, and the animal, as if it was cognizant of the character of the rapscallion, grabbed him by the swell of the back with his teeth and shook him so heartily that the thin goods of which the coat was made tore from the collar to the tails.

A crowd had gathered by this time, and the now thoroughly frightened statue was greeted with a round of jeers. He certainly presented a dilapidated appearance when the horse dropped him. As soon as he could regain his feet he snatched his broken hat up from the ground and steered down the street at a lively rate of speed, holding his torn coat with his hand, while the coupé horse neighed and looked about at the crowd as if asking for its approval of his action.

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVicker's—Kiralfy Bros.'—"The Rat-Catcher."
Grand Op.-H.—Abbott Opera Co.—"Bohemian Girl."
Chicago Opera-House—"Engaged."
Columbia—Lillian Lewis—"Article 47."
Academy—Kate Castleton—"Crazy Patch."
Hooley's—Lester & Allen's Minstrels.
Madison-St. Theatre—Home Opera—"Mikado."
Standard—M. B. Curtis—"Spot Cash."
People's—Blanche Vaughan—"Silver Spur."
Criterion—Harry Lacy's Co.—"Planter's Wife."
Central Music-Hall—Readings by G. W. Cable.
West Side Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
New Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
South Side Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Panorama—Battle of Shiloh; 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Panorama—Missionary Ridge; 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Citrus Fair—Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1886.

Elsewhere will be found the report of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of crops and stock.

The funeral services over the remains of Henry Wendell Thomson were held at the Palmer House at 10 a. m. yesterday.

The French Government proposes to donate 200,000 francs to the Pasteur fund for the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of persons who have been bitten by rabid animals.

The Senate yesterday ratified the Venezuelan treaty. The consideration of the treaty with Hawaii was postponed for two weeks. The Weil and La Abra treaty will be further considered today.

Col. Thomas H. Ruger of the Eighteenth Infantry, whose nomination as Brigadier-General is now pending before the Senate, has been placed in command of the Department of the Missouri, relieving Brig.-Gen. Miles.

An inquest was held yesterday at London in the case of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who committed suicide Tuesday. Testimony was given showing that the Earl suffered excessively from melancholia. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he took his life while insane.

The authorities at Montreal have begun a crusade against the nude in art. Action is to be taken against one of the wealthiest gentlemen in the city for keeping in his house copies of the "Venus of Milo," the "Venus di Medici," Canovas' "Venus," Powers' "Greek Slave," the "Laocoon," and other works.

J. W. Walters, Company F, Eighth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, while patrolling the Vandalia yards at East St. Louis early yesterday morning, was fired upon by an unknown man, who immediately afterward ran. Walters fired after him, but he escaped. A second shot raised another man, who also escaped. Orders were immediately issued to patrol all the yards in the hope of capturing the men, but the search proved futile.

The annual report of the directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company for 1885, issued yesterday, shows gross earnings of $7,363,089; total interest, dividends, and other fixed charges, including $290,525 for sinking funds, $6,858,905. The profits of the Atchison land-grant department for the year amounted to $1,303,847. Amount spent for construction, $1,872,483; tons of freight carried one mile, 607,743,550; number of passengers carried one mile, 149,999,427.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday considered the Morrow Chinese bill and the Chinese indemnity resolution. The period fixed for the restriction of Chinese in the Morrow bill was regarded as too long by a number of the members of the committee, and there was decided opposition to that section forbidding the return of Chinese to this country after a two years' absence. The indemnity resolution in its present shape was regarded as objectionable.

The latest reports from the cyclone disaster at St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, Minn., show that the loss of life will reach nearly if not quite 100. Bodies are being brought in hourly, but there is great difficulty in identifying them. The remains in the majority of instances are blackened and mangled, and the scenes attendant upon their recovery are heartrending. Medical and other aid is pouring in from all directions. Reports from Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas tell of destruction to life and property.

The work of taking down the overhead telegraph wires in Chicago is being actively pushed forward. Dearborn street was cleared on both sides from the river to Madison street a few days ago. All the poles have been taken out on Wabash avenue from Monroe street to the river; on the west side of Clark street from the bridge to Madison street; on the south side of Water street; and on Michigan avenue as far as Lake street. The work is also being carried on on the West Side. The various companies find that the wires work a great deal better underground than overhead.

Money and sterling bills were quiet and unchanged. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was weak and lower.—The Chicago produce markets were less active and generally steady in tone till late in the day, when they weakened on rumors of extended labor troubles, with heavy cables on breadstuffs. As compared with Wednesday pork closed 5 cents lower, lard a shade firmer, meats 7½ cents lower, wheat ⅜ cent lower, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats firm, rye nearly ⅜ cent higher, barley and flaxseeds steady. About 170,000 bushels of oats were taken for shipment, and the reported export movement in wheat at different points formed a respectable aggregate, though some of the figures were doubted by the bears.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Logan made a speech supporting the motion for open executive sessions. He declared that there was not now and never had been any necessity for secret sessions. Senators were responsible to the people and should let the people know what they were doing. He hoped the men who favored secret sessions would be heard from during the debate. The traducer of character and the condoner of bad records would both go down before the open consideration of nominations. The treacherous stiletto would give place to open and manly warfare; the man who, with a crooked record, wanted public office would then have to seek other channels than the Senate. Secret sessions were demoralizing.

HOXIE'S DELAY.

Last Monday night a mass-meeting of merchants and other prominent citizens was held at St. Louis to consider the matter of the desperate Southwestern railroad strike, at which a resolution in favor of arbitration was unanimously adopted. To carry it out, the meeting recommended that a committee of nine should be selected, three from the resident directors of the Missouri Pacific Road, three from the labor interests involved—either present or recent employés of the road—and three from the mercantile, manufacturing, and professional interests of the city, with authority "to meet, confer, and arrange with binding effect the existing troubles."

In pursuance of this resolution Prof. Woodward of Washington University, James Bannerman, a prominent merchant, and M. O. Nelson, an equally prominent manufacturer, have been selected as the citizens' committee. Messrs. Nolan, Palmer, and Breen have been selected as the workingmen's committee. The railroad committee has not yet been named, but it is intimated that it will be at once. When asked what he would do, Mr. Hoxie promptly evaded a direct answer with the quibble that "he had not been officially notified of the appointment of the committees, and that when he was he would consider what his action would be." The citizens selected their representatives at once. The Knights of Labor did the same, and, more than this, announced that they would be bound by the result of the arbitration, whatever it might be. Why was not Mr. Hoxie equally prompt? Why did he not meet the manufacturers, and merchants, and workingmen at full half way and say to them frankly, "The road will unite with you in the person of its three representatives and talk this matter over, and come to some settlement so that this business blockade can be removed"?

Jay Gould says in his last letter to Mr. Powderly that ever since his memorable conference with the latter—in which he deceived him—Mr. Hoxie has been ready to meet a committee of the workingmen in the employ of the company and arbitrate. But here is a committee representing not alone the Knights of Labor, but the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city and the railroad itself. If Mr. Hoxie is so willing to receive them why does he not manifest it by action instead of quibbling, puttering, and evading it? Why does not Jay Gould order him to receive them and proceed to the work of arbitration without delay? All that remains for Jay Gould to do is to wire his hired man as follows: "Receive the committee at once and arbitrate, on pain of losing your situation." That would bring things to a head without further delay.

AMERICAN INTEREST IN IRISH HOME RULE.

Since Mr. Gladstone presented his scheme for Irish home rule in the British Commons the Republican State Legislatures of Iowa, New York, Ohio, and Rhode Island have adopted resolutions congratulating the English Premier on being courageous enough to undertake the work of doing justice to Ireland, and congratulating Mr. Parnell on the prospect that his labors in behalf of his country are likely to be crowned with success. The following resolutions, adopted by the Ohio Legislature, are in the general form of those adopted by the other legislative bodies referred to:

Resolved, That the proposed measure introduced by the Hon. William E. Gladstone guaranteeing to Ireland legislative independence meets with the hearty sympathy of the members of this General Assembly, and that we have full and implicit confidence that through the statesmanship of the Premier of England, aided by that patriotic and sagacious leader, Charles Stewart Parnell, the wrongs of the Irish people will soon be righted.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Hons. W. E. Gladstone and Charles Stewart Parnell.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote in Iowa, Ohio, and New York, and in Rhode Island there was only feeble opposition.

The Legislatures of the four States named are strongly Republican—in Iowa and Rhode Island three-fourths Republican, and in Ohio and New York in the proportion of three to two. It cannot therefore be said that the resolutions were offered or passed for the purpose of influencing the Irish vote, which belongs almost wholly to the Democratic party. They were adopted, as their language implies, as an expression of American congratulation to both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell that the long conflict between Ireland and England is about to be settled in a friendly way, and in a manner that is likely to secure lasting peace. The resolutions are not in the least inappropriate. They have been passed in a spirit of sympathy with both Ireland and England.

It does not matter that jingo organs like the *Daily Telegraph* of London take umbrage at them. America has a right to speak on this matter. As the *Evening Post* of New York well says, "The importance of the home-rule scheme to this country is only second to its importance to England and Ireland." Millions of Irish-American money are sent annually to Ireland to pay rack rents and feed the people, who have been kept in misery and penury by English landlord-made laws. American money by the million—the earnings of citizens of Irish birth and their children born in this country—has gone to pay British rents and British taxes. The struggle between their kin in Ireland and their British masters has diverted the attention of 2,000,000 Irish-born men and women in this country and the attention of four times that number of their descendants from their duties as citizens in America. These things must continue as long as Ireland is governed in defiance of the expressed wishes of 80 per cent of its people. As long as such a state of things lasts America could hardly fail to sympathize with Irishmen, even when they resorted to rather extreme measures. It is certain that any effort to stop the plottings of Irishmen in America against the power of England in Ireland would not receive much encouragement from the bulk of the American people. This in itself was a menace to the Republic, as we have been yearly threatened through it to become embroiled with England.

From a purely material and utilitarian view, then, the resolutions adopted in Ohio, Iowa, New York, and Rhode Island are both timely and appropriate. They are so on higher grounds. There can be no doubt that the great bulk of the American people have sympathized all along with the efforts of the Irish people for self-government and for ownership of the soil. The sympathy has been intensified through the prudent and sagacious course of Mr. Parnell, half American by blood, wholly American in temperament. The Republican legislative majority in the four States named consists mostly of native-born Americans. There are not perhaps a dozen Irishmen among the Republican legislators of Iowa, Ohio, New York, and Rhode Island. The London press may try to belittle the effect of the resolutions by saying that they were passed to influence the Irish vote, but that is not true. They are the general expression of American opinion on the subject. Mr. Gladstone recognizes them as such, as appears from his reply to the Chairman of the Boston meeting, in which he says that "American opinion affords his Government a powerful moral support." There should be no hesitation on the part of any of our public bodies to extend their hearty sympathy and their moral support to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell at this juncture.

ANOTHER DIPLOMAT IN TROUBLE.

And now comes another diplomat making trouble for Bayard and adding to the sorrows which Mr. Cleveland so pathetically described to Lawrence Barrett on a recent occasion. The name of the diplomat is Bayless W. Hanna of Indiana, and, as might be expected, boodle is at the bottom of it all. It is said that the poet Saadi, whenever he was informed of any trouble, always asked who was the woman. Whenever a Democrat from Indiana or Ohio gets into trouble it is always proper to ask whose and how much was the boodle.

The Administration in this case cannot plead the baby act. At every stage of Mr. Hanna's diplomatic candidacy it was warned of the danger which attached to the appointment and the trouble which would certainly ensue were he allowed to represent the sovereignty of the United States at any foreign Court, even were it of no more consequence than the Sultanate of the Wahabees. For a time it seemed that the Administration was really on the alert. Bayless, it will be remembered, applied in succession for appointment to Mexico, Japan, Siam, Morocco, Sumatra, Panama, and other second and third class places, but was staved off on one pretense or another. In an unlucky moment he was named for Persia, Mr. Bayard evidently fancying that once in Teheran he would never be heard of again. There were two reasons, however, why he could not go to Persia. In the first place he hadn't money enough to get there, and even if he could have accomplished it by a personal subscription there was no money to be made there. Secondly, he discovered that in order to commend himself to the Shah it would be necessary for him to appear in military attire. Rather than do violence to his old Copperhead aversion to war he declined the position.

Once having received an assignment, it became necessary to send Hanna somewhere, and the mission to the Argentine Republic was offered him. He took it, as it was not very far away, and besides was about the only thing left. No sooner is he there than he is in trouble, and the Argentine Republic notifies Mr. Bayard it does not want him, and will be much obliged if the Secretary will send Hanna word to come home. It appears that Bayless has been writing letters to Indiana newspapers and to some of his friends, setting forth that the Government is very corrupt, that the country is an abominable one, and advising some of his friends if they want to make money to come out there, as they can easily get jobs from the Government in plundering the people. These letters having been reproduced in some of the Argentine papers, the climate has suddenly grown very hot for Bayless, and our Government has been asked to recall him at once. All this comes from appointing an old Copperhead, mossbacked, spoils-hunting Bourbon from Indiana, who knows nothing of diplomacy or international courtesy, and whose experience in public affairs has been limited to the unsavory methods of a third-rate Indiana politician. It was to be expected that he would make himself disliked wherever he went, but it was hardly anticipated that he would accomplish that result so soon. In view of the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the President at times grows pathetic in his confidences and that he should say to Mr. Barrett: "I have made many mistakes. I see them, many of them. I could kick myself when I think about them."

THE GOULD-POWDERLY LETTERS.

The closing letters between Gould and Powderly, published yesterday, are excellent specimens of controversial literature, and will bear more than one reading. Mr. Powderly states his points with great force and clearness, and if he had only stopped after showing up the treacherous breach of the compromise reached March 28 he would have made a case extremely difficult for Gould to meet. But when he went on to restate the original aspect of the Southwestern strike as a conflict between honest labor and a hated monopolist he gave Gould a welcome opportunity to shift his defense and evade the real controversy by "shunting it off the track." With an adroitness which proves him as skillful with the pen as with the stock-jobbing dice-box, Gould seized the chance to turn back to the first phase of the strike and enlarge on its unjustifiable character and the lawlessness of the striking Knights. Announcing himself "an American citizen" who "began life in a lowly way" and worked his way up by mousetrap "industry, temperance, and attention to business," Gould declares that his rights and his property are still under the protection of the law, and that the strikers are engaged in a conflict, not with him but with the public authorities. This is all very shrewd, but it furnishes no answer to the charge that Gould has prolonged the strike by treacherously breaking the compact made with Powderly March 28 last.

The Tribune has been over all the original features of the Southwestern strike time and again and condemned the strikers, but there is no occasion for a renewed discussion under that head. The people know that the strike was to all appearance without cause and was conducted in a violent and lawless manner, but they understand further that the trouble was settled and the men ordered to resume work March 28; but for some reason the controversy was reopened and has since led to riot, bloodshed, arson, and the calling out of troops. The first strike was settled by the agreement of March 28, and the question now in issue is the responsibility for the second. Mr. Powderly shows very convincingly that Gould gave the Knights' Executive Committee every reason to suppose that March 28 he agreed to arbitrate as a means of settlement. Referring to the letter in which Gould said to Hoxie, in so many words, that he "saw no objection to the arbitration of difficulties, present or future," Mr. Powderly justly remarks that such an expression was equivalent to a command, and that "I would like to see it done" comes with as great force from a man in authority as "I must have it done." Any candid man must admit that the Executive Committee interpreted Gould's language fairly and had every reason to suppose that he consented to close up the trouble by arbitration. But Powderly puts this beyond dispute by showing that Gould's letter was changed after consultation with the committee, and that the alterations were for the purpose of making the terms of arbitration more distinct. He says:

That letter included a telegram to be sent to Mr. Hoxie, and in that telegram you said that the damages sustained by the company would be a proper subject for the Arbitration Board to discuss. The latter part of the letter or telegram you agreed to strike off after we had talked the matter over for some time, and I left you as you were about to go to your room to rewrite the letter which you afterwards placed in the hands of Mr. McDowell to be given to me, for I had to leave at that time in order to keep an appointment [with Congressman O'Neill of St. Louis] at the hotel where I stopped. The statement which you have since then made to the effect that you had prepared that letter before I called is not quite correct, or if you did have it prepared you changed it after we talked the matter over. This, I believe, you will admit to be true.

Immediately after the letter was thus amended three dispatches were sent the strikers ordering them to resume work, and in each the statement was made that Gould had "consented to arbitration." In addition to the other dispatches quoted heretofore Powderly sent the following through the Secretary of the Executive Committee:

New York, March 28, 1886.—*Martin Irons, St. Louis:* Have been in conference all day [with Jay Gould], with the result that Vice-President Hoxie agrees to the following [Hoxie was in constant consultation with Gould by special wire]: Willing to meet a committee of our employés, without discrimination, who are actually at work in the service of the company at the time. Such committee is appointed to adjudicate with them any grievance that they may have. Have your Executive Committee order the men to return to work, and also select a special committee from the employés of the Missouri Pacific to wait on Mr. Hoxie to adjust any difference. Do this as quickly as possible. Board will leave for St. Louis tomorrow. Frederick Turner, Secretary.

Every dispatch sent March 28 shows the belief of Powderly and his committee that the strike was ended and Gould (and Hoxie also) had agreed to arbitrate the difficulties. The following day, however, after Powderly's orders were issued and the public informed that the troubles had been adjusted, Gould stated in a newspaper interview that his conference with Powderly was "unofficial and informal," and there was nothing binding in his general expressions regarding arbitration. Alarmed by this unexpected crawfishing declaration, Powderly and McDowell at once sent inquiries to Gould and gained the astounding information that he (Gould) had been conferring with them as a "citizen" and not "officially," and that any negotiations looking to the reëmployment of striking Knights must be conducted with Mr. Hoxie. The trap into which Powderly and the Executive Committee had walked Sunday night was sprung by Gould early Monday morning. The Executive Committee, however, went to St. Louis, vainly hoping that Hoxie (Gould's hired man) would carry out the agreement, but they learned that Mr. Gould's private views of arbitration had no weight with the "official" manager of the Missouri Pacific. Gould now makes an adroit attempt to turn his controversy with Powderly into a discussion of the merits, or rather the demerits, of the original strike, previous to the compromise adjustment of March 28; but it is perfectly plain that after the first trouble had been settled by a fair agreement to abide the result of the arbitration Gould reopened it by treacherous, foxy dealing with the "Knights," and thus made himself primarily responsible for the disorder, bloodshed, and incendiarism which have followed.

NOVA SCOTIA IN REVOLT.

The old trouble between Nova Scotia and Canada has broken out afresh, and this time with more virulence than ever before. In the Provincial House of Assembly Wednesday last a memorial was presented and adopted without a dissenting vote setting forth to the Governor-General the claims upon which the province bases its demand for increased financial aid—a demand which has been made over and over again and as persistently refused. It is understood that this memorial is but the first step towards separation from Canada, and that in case a favorable answer is not received at once steps will be taken to secure the old independence which the province enjoyed before it was forced into the federation.

By intrigue, bribery, and political pressure Nova Scotia became a part of the Canadian Dominion in 1867. At that time the people were very prosperous. Trade was good. The fiscal condition was healthy. The people were contented. The whole aspect of affairs was changed by the union. The burden of the new administration of affairs was felt at once, and before a year had passed a delegation was in England seeking the repeal of the Confederation act which was passed in July, 1867. They made no progress, however. The English Government advised the Canadian to be more liberal, but beyond this nothing was effected. Year after year the burden has grown. Repeated applications by Nova Scotia for an increase of subsidy, to enable her to meet her expenses and develop her rich resources, have been treated with indifference. Two years ago a memorial was adopted declaring that, unless help was forthcoming, the province would have to appeal to the Imperial Government for relief. This memorial went the way of all the others. A year ago last March came the first warning to Canada, that if the Government failed to contribute the relief which had been asked for it would "be necessary to consider the advisability of taking steps to secure a severance of the political connection between the province and the Dominion of Canada." The warning was not heeded; on the other hand, the Nova Scotians were notified that their subsidy would not be increased. The indignant people now propose to throw off their burden of debt and taxation by some method more practical than that of memorializing.

There is but one radical cure for the troubles of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—for the latter province is just as badly off as Nova Scotia—and that is union with the United States, and it is in that direction they should make their new movement. Their market is in New England. There is hardly a product of their soil that is not sold in Portland and Boston, and New England pays for them with her manufactured goods. Their fish, fish oil, firewood, lumber, coal, copper, iron, mutton, veal, poultry, eggs, and potatoes and other vegetables go there, and the Boston market rules the price of their surplus products, notwithstanding custom-house barriers and tariff taxes and eighteen years of effort on the part of Ontario to compel an inter-provincial trade. These provinces have always wanted free trade with New England, their only customer. They can have it by coming into the Union, besides the whole sweep of our coasting trade from Halifax to Galveston. The dissolution of their union with Canada is inevitable. They would do well to consider that their next step should be in this direction. Their salvation lies in a broad commercial and political union with the United States.

The tornado season of 1886 has commenced early, and if the fatality at St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids is any indication it will be as destructive to life and property as that of 1884. Last year there were but 111 lives lost by tornadoes, which did not occur to any extent until August and September. In 1884, however, there were 678 lives lost from this cause in February and March, while in 1883 there were 509 lost, the worst storms being in April and May—all of which goes to show that tornadoes are not essentially hot-weather products.

There is a vast difference of opinion about the Southwestern railroad strike. Jay Gould characterizes it as "a thing of the past." The St. Louis Knights say that it is on, and will win. The newspapers in the disturbed region are generally on the fence.

Mexico offers a home to the Chinese and says they shall not be persecuted. If they go there they will in time, with their cheap labor and cheap goods, possibly have revenge for Pacific coast affronts.

The defeat of the two Liberal English candidates in Ipswich borough Wednesday is only of political significance in showing that Gladstone's Irish Home-Rule bill has not weakened his party in the country to any appreciable extent. Messrs. Collings and West, the two Liberals who were unseated for buying votes, were elected last November by very narrow majorities. The vote stood: Collings (Lib.), 3,734; West (Lib.), 3,752; Murray (Tory), 3,658; Charley (Tory), 3,596. It will be seen that Collings had only 86 more votes than the highest Tory candidate. The Tory majorities Wednesday were 53 and 35, respectively, and the friends of Mr. Collings, the author of "the three acres and a cow," "took pains," as the cable dispatch runs, "to see that since their favorit could not have the seat no other Liberal should." This probably explains the falling off of the Liberal vote from 3,752 and 3,734 to 3,635 and 3,627—a very slight decrease under all the circumstances. The significance of the election is, that it proves that the great mass of the British Liberals are not in the least dismayed by the frantic howl about "dismemberment of the Empire" which the Tories so industriously indulged in. Mr. Dalrymple, one of the successful Tories, it may be added, is the gentleman whom Mr. Gladstone defeated in Midlothian in November, and Horace Davey, one of the unsuccessful candidates, is the Liberal Solicitor-General.

Massachusetts talks of doing away with the customary day of prayer and humiliation. The few remaining mugwumps in the State named are probably not quite satisfied with the way Providence has been running things.

The London *Daily News* is no longer in the second rank of experimental politics in England. This is to be regretted, for the *News'* sake. Next to being in the front rank with new ideas, a place in the second rank is honorable.

Lord Randolph Churchill's statement in the House of Commons the other night that the Tories "are against repeal in any shape or form" was entirely beside the mark. Repeal is not proposed and not asked for. The Parnellites would not accept repeal. That would mean the restoration of an Irish House of Lords, every member of which would be a Tory, and nine-tenths of the members would be Orangemen. The Parnellites do not want such an "Upper Chamber." The home-rule demand, as formulated by the original organizers of the movement, Isaac Butt and A. M. Sullivan, it may be added, contemplated representation of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament. The platform adopted in Dublin in 1870 has this article, defining one of the objects of the organization to be—

To secure for that [Irish] Parliament under a federal arrangement the right of legislating for and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland and control over Irish resources and revenues, subject to the obligation of contributing our just proportion of the imperial expenditure.

It is quite evident from the discussions in Parliament during the last week that Mr. Gladstone's scheme will be modified so as to give effect to the ideas here set forth. Under "the federal arrangement" Ireland will have representation in the Imperial Parliament.

The Philadelphia *Times* is of opinion that an honest man will stand a chance in this country by-and-by. Philadelphia may be slow—a great big, clean village—but wild enthusiasm and reckless confidence in the future may grow there nevertheless.

The house in Boston in which Josiah Quincy was born is to be torn down; and Boston newspapers thoughtfully remark that "It is satisfactory to know that the building to be erected on this extensive site will be worthy," etc. The Down-East mind can join sentiment and 50 cents a line so nicely that the splicing is absolutely indistinguishable.

Sir James Caird, whose recent statement that there are 538,000 small tenants in Ireland who will be unable to pay any rent if the present low prices of produce continue has attracted so much attention, writes to the London *Times* again on the same subject. He classifies Irish holdings under nine heads, as follows:

1. 218,000 holdings averaging £2 rental.
2. 196,000 holdings averaging £7 rental.
3. 78,000 holdings averaging £12 rental.
4. 46,000 holdings averaging £18 rental.
5. 47,000 holdings averaging £25 rental.
6. 24,000 holdings averaging £35 rental.
7. 14,000 holdings averaging £45 rental.
8. 24,000 holdings averaging £75 rental.
9. 12,000 holdings averaging £300 rental.

This makes a total of 659,000 holdings on which the annual rent is $52,085,000. He says further that many tenants farm two or more holdings, and estimates the number of Irish *bona fide* agriculturists at 400,000. He states that he has learned that a majority of Irish landlords do not want to sell out, but the statement has been received with incredulity. The figures given above will be important in view of Gladstone's land proposals to be made public tomorrow.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., has a Board of Trade with a membership of about 160. Its annual report, just issued, states that "no buying or selling of options is permitted in the board." Those who have had experience with boards of trade in other cities may be pardoned if they ask some such question as was propounded by an English miner to whom a German had commended lager beer as something that could be consumed without making a man drunk. He asked, "What do you drink it for, then?" The proceedings of the Board of Trade of Cedar Rapids are likely to verify the old story about "slow and sure," and we may add that they are pretty sure to be slow.

For the first time this season many pedestrians in this city were delayed yesterday at the bridges while numerous vessels passed through the draw. They were mostly laden with grain going down to the mouth of the river, or going up to the elevators for the purpose of taking on loads. The delay may have been vexatious in some instances, but the fact was a welcome one in a general way, as indicating an active lake movement of grain at the opening of navigation, which has not been the case for several years past till now.

Fine Wisconsin, Iowa, and other gathered cream butter is now selling in this market at 22 to 23 cents per pound. This is a decline of six or eight cents from the prices that were current only a week ago, and the market is demoralized at that. Of course these quotations refer to the genuine stuff, and not to the artificial product known as "butterine" when it is not mistaken for the simon-pure article.

The following dispatch appears in the Louisville *Courier-Journal:*

Owensboro, Ky., April 12.—Today the citizens of Owensboro gave the largest vote ever polled in Owensboro. The vote being for an increase of 20 cents ad valorem tax for school-building purposes, it required a majority vote of the legal voters, and was carried by an overwhelming majority. The vote as cast was 941 for the tax and 6 against it.

All of which is respectfully referred to the advocates of the Blair bill to destroy self-help and self-respect in the South.

The physical condition of ex-President Arthur and the matrimonial intentions of President Cleveland remain vexed questions to date.

CURRENT NOTES.

Notwithstanding her great agricultural resources, California imports onions and eggs from east of the Rocky Mountains. Indeed, the Australians ship onions to San Francisco and find a ready market for them.

An English clergyman delivered a sermon in which he warned his hearers of the speedy end of all things, and closed with an appeal for a liberal contribution to rebuild the church tower.

Italians are crowding out the Chinese as gardeners in California, being better qualified for the business and being frugal and industrious.

The notorious Chatham street in New York has been rechristened, the Aldermen having named it Park row at the request of one of their number who keeps a liquor saloon in the street.

A cow at Galesburg, Ill., was struck by a locomotive and thrown high into the air. She landed on her feet and resumed her peaceful occupation of eating grass as if nothing had happened.

In a polygamy case before a Salt Lake court the other day a woman testified in substance that "she didn't know whether her husband had another wife or not; it wasn't of sufficient importance to talk about."

In one Pennsylvania county school-teachers receive $12.50 per month and are compelled to change their boarding places every week. At the end of a year of "boarding round" in this way educational ideas must be thoroughly disseminated through the community.

The most economical man lives in Southern Georgia. He bought a flock of turkeys, but when he found that he would be charged ferryage, "jest tuck them right back to the settlement and swapped them for geese, so that he could git even with that ferryman." The geese swam the river while the owner went over in the ferry.

Gov. Hill of New York has just pardoned Charles D. J. Noelke, a notorious lottery ticket dealer of New York City, who after great difficulty, and appeals which carried his case up to the United States Supreme Court, had been sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The iniquity of the pardon is more conspicuous because Noelke's clerk, convicted at the same time, is left to serve out his sentence. But the clerk is poor and friendless, while Noelke is wealthy and was President of a Cleveland and Hendricks Club in 1884.

Oil from pine wood is now manufactured on a considerable scale at the South. The material is subjected to intense heat in sealed retorts, and one cord of it is said to yield fifteen gallons of turpentine, eighty gallons of pine wood oil, fifty bushels of charcoal, 150 gallons of wood vinegar, and a quantity of inflammable gas and asphaltum.

A photograph has just been taken in Hartford of five persons who represent five generations. On the right sits the great-great-grandfather, Benoni Austin of North Woodstock, aged 95 years. On the left is the great-grandfather, John Austin, aged 75; back of him is the grandfather, N. V. Austin, aged 52; in the centre stands the father, Arthur P. Austin, aged 29; and in front of him stands his little son, Forrest, just 5 years old. They are all in good health.

PERSONALS.

Abbé Liszt is called Lizt, without the "s," in Paris.

Frederick Douglass is to lecture on John Brown in Boston next month.

Henry George, the writer on economical topics, has become his own publisher.

Emmanuel Geibal, the German poet, is to be honored with a $10,000 bronze monument at Lubeck.

Prof. Michael Eugene Chevreul of the celebrated Gobelin works, will soon celebrate his 100th birthday.

The best-dressed professional woman in New York is said to be Dr. Lozier, whose quiet black gowns suit her and her calling.

Prof. Billroth of Vienna, with one of his assistants, went to Alexandria, Egypt, lately to operate on a rich banker suffering from dropsy, and tapped him to the extent of $5,000.

Miss Cleveland left Atlantic City unexpectedly, after a week's stay. It is understood that her departure was due to her belief that she was being turned into an advertisement for the hotel at which she staid.

Prince Bismarck writes to an anxiously inquiring young lady friend that he is enjoying fair health, though he still suffers from occasional attacks of rheumatism, and he has no doubt that hundreds of Frenchmen will be pleased to learn that he passes many painful hours.

Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, the noted English naturalist, who shares with Darwin the honor of an independent discovery of the law of "the survival of the fittest," is coming to the United States on the invitation of Mr. Augustus Lowell of Boston to deliver a course of eight lectures before the Lowell Institute, in that city, beginning in October. It was on a similar invitation from Mr. Lowell's father that Prof. Agassiz first came to America, in the autumn of 1846. The Scientific School of Harvard College was founded by Mr. Abbot Lawrence the next year, when Agassiz accepted its Professorship of Zoölogy and made our country his permanent home. After completing his Lowell Institute course Mr. Wallace will lecture in other cities.

"I have waited thirty years and have come from Michigan to shake a Democratic President by the hand," said a very dilapidated old gentleman at the White House door about noon today. He was thoroughly in earnest, as was evident from the accent he put upon the last syllable of the word Michigan. "You can't see him today," was the equally firm rejoinder of the efficient custodian of the door. "But I have letters of introduction from his personal friends," persisted the visitor, taking out some greasy papers. "Send them by mail," was the advice given the stranger. "You can't see the President today." Turning to your correspondent, who was standing near in the lobby, the doorkeeper said: "I don't propose to take the risk of admitting a shaky old party like that if it disrupts the Democratic party in Michigan. He looks as if he carried a shooting-iron."—*Washington dispatch to New York Herald.*

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

The General of the Jesuits has published the statistics of the order, showing that it counts 2,500 missionaries, and that it can boast of having had 248 saints, 1,500 martyrs, 13 Popes, 60 Cardinals, 4,000 Archbishops and Bishops, and 6,000 authors.

According to some recently published statistics there have been fought in France since 1870 no less than 847 duels, besides many between officers and private soldiers, which are scarcely ever mentioned in the papers. Out of these 847 duels only nine resulted in one of the parties being disabled. In 98 per cent of the cases the combatants left the field unscathed.

Mrs. Jeaffreson, the Red House, Wandsworth, writes as follows: "Nancy Wainwright, the Brontës' nurse, has just died in the Bradford Work-House. It was her last wish not to be buried in a pauper's grave. I have sent a guinea, and perhaps some of your readers may care to send the small amount that is still necessary to give 'Nancy' a private funeral."

Some years ago a young girl pianist was about to give her first concert in one of the foreign Capitals. She had never even seen the great Hungarian composer, but she was tempted to insert in the programs she sent out the alluring notice "pupil of Liszt," deeming herself perfectly safe from detection, as the musician was far away. Just before the day of the concert she took up a newspaper, and, to her horror, among the names of the arrivals at a certain hotel in the city she read that of "the Abbé Liszt." What was she to do? To publicly confess her fraud at the outset of her musical career would be to crush it at once. A straightforward plan suggested itself. Acting upon it, she went to the hotel, asked to see the Abbé, and threw herself on his mercy. Liszt asked her a few questions and then requested her to play one of the pieces she intended to perform at the concert. While she did so he stood over her, suggesting a pause here or correcting a forte there. At the conclusion of the piece Liszt said, "Now, Mademoiselle, you can truthfully say that you are a pupil of Liszt, for you have had your first lesson. You may also put on your program that you will be assisted by your master, who will play two pieces at your concert." Liszt kept his promise, and by his disinterested kindness saved the girl's reputation.

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT TO THE HOUSE OF THE SENATE ELECTORAL COUNT BILL.

The Manner in Which the Measure Will Read Should It Become a Law—Concluding Arguments in the Wabash Railroad Case—The Bridewell-Lot Bill Will Probably Go Through the House Today—A Quincy Firm Under the Ban of the Post-Office Department.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—[Special.]—The House Select Committee has reported with some minor amendments the Senate Electoral Count bill. This measure is intended to be a sort of companion piece to the Presidential Succession bill. After a thorough discussion in the Senate it was recommitted to overcome the objections of Evarts, Ingalls, and others. After being amended to meet their views it was passed without opposition. Its passage by the House is probable, but it will not be rushed through with the haste that marked the Presidential Succession bill. In that part of Sec. 4 which provides for the rejection of the vote of any State from which but one return has been received, "except by the affirmative vote of both Houses," the committee has struck out the exception. An amendment has been made in the latter part of the same section relating to two sets of returns from one State, so as to provide that those votes only shall be counted which are cast by Electors whose appointment shall have been duly certified under the seal of the State and the executive thereof in accordance with the laws of the State, unless the two Houses acting separately, shall concurrently decide such votes not to be the lawful votes of the legally-appointed Electors of such State. Should this amendment be adopted by the House, and the bill passed, the mode of counting the Electoral vote may be thus briefly stated:

In those States where a tribunal has been established for the better conduct of contests and concerning the appointment of Electors therein, and such tribunal has decided what Electors were duly appointed, the determination of the State tribunal shall be conclusive. Where there is but one return from the State the vote so returned shall be counted. But in case there should arise a question as to which of two or more of such State authorities determining what Electors have been appointed is the legal tribunal of such State the votes of the Electors of such State shall be counted whose title as Electors the two Houses acting separately shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of such State tribunal as was organized by law. Under the amendment already referred to, where there is but one State Government and two sets of returns purporting to be the vote of the State, that return shall be counted which is supported by the Executive's certificate, unless both Houses acting separately shall decide that the vote is not the lawful vote of the State.

The Wabash Railroad Case.

Arguments were finished in the Wabash Railroad case this afternoon. Attorney-General Hunt closed for the State of Illinois. He held that the State court was right in deciding against the railroad company, because the contract with the Peoria and Gilman shippers, respectively, was a matter of purely domestic commerce whether the ultimate destination of the freight were within the limits of the State or not. If this were not so the State would be practically powerless to give effect to the legislation against discrimination which had been enacted by its General Assembly and the principles of which had been frequently affirmed by the Supreme Court. Two or three of the Justices interposed with questions, and, in answering these, Mr. Hunt incidentally reviewed the whole railroad legislation of Illinois and the decisions that had grown out of it. W. C. Goudy closed for the railroad, taking the ground at the outset that as the freight was shipped from Peoria and Gilman, respectively, to New York, it therefore was purely inter-State commerce and beyond the power of the State of Illinois to interfere with to prevent any alleged discrimination in favor of one citizen as against another. In support of this position he quoted from several noted cases, and during his argument Mr. Goudy several times spoke of commerce "between the States."

"That's not exactly it, Mr. Goudy," suggested Justice Miller. "The Constitution says the Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the States. You'll pardon me, but I've had occasion to go over that clause many, many times, and I know the words by heart."

"Yes," said Justice Blatchford, "the Constitution says, 'among the several States.' Those are the words, Brother Miller—'the several States.'"

The grave Justices smiled a little at Justice Miller's expense, and Mr. Goudy went on with his talk.

General Topics.

Senator Jones is still a-wooing, and those whom he has secured places are suffering. Today a young man who was nominally clerk of the Revolutionary Claims Committee, which hasn't met for years, was summarily dismissed, and the Senators say if Jones stays away he can't expect them to care for his appointees.

After much skirmishing Mr. Worthington has got unanimous consent for the House to take up the Bridewell Lot bill tomorrow immediately after the reading of the journal. This was done at Holman's suggestion. The measure will probably get through at last.

The Postmaster-General has ordered the registered letters and money-orders to be returned to the senders addressed to the National Incubator Company. H. S. Waldo some time ago advertised in the agricultural papers throughout the country that for the sum of $10 he would furnish an incubator with a capacity of 150 eggs and as many chickens for results; while for $20 he would furnish an incubator of a capacity of 200 eggs, with an equal number of chickens as a result. The National Incubator Company began to get rich. From all parts of the country came money for chicken machines. In the language of the Postmaster at Quincy, "it was a mighty cold day when he did not get from $100 to $200 in his mail." The purchasers finally kicked, and the National Incubator Company now has business with the District Attorney.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

Indiana Democrats Express Their Disgust with the Administration's Policy—Political Notes.

Vandalia, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—The following ticket was nominated today at the Republican County Convention in this city: Representative, John K. Brown; County Clerk, R. Kelley; Sheriff, Lee Washburn; Treasurer, I. M. Little; Judge, J. I. Stillman. There were no nominations for Superintendent of Schools or Coroner. The delegates to the State Convention were instructed for J. R. Tanner. Owing to the disaffection prevailing in the Democratic ranks the Republicans feel confident of electing their ticket.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 15.—[Special.]—The Democratic State Central Committee met today, having first invited a general attendance of representative men from all parts of the State to join in the conference. The invitation was quite largely accepted. The policy of the Administration in refusing to remove instantly every Republican officeholder and give his place to a Democrat meets with almost unanimous disapproval. Committeeman Burr Sweetzer, of the Eleventh District, said the discontent there was so strong that Maj. Steele could carry the district for Congress by 1,500 majority against any Democrat. Thomas Byrne of Evansville, who will be the party's candidate for Treasurer of State, was the only prominent Democrat in the crowd who ventured the opinion that hostility to the Administration in the party would not be a ruling factor in the coming contest. The almost unanimous opinion was that defeat would be a blessing in disguise, for it might open Cleveland's eyes to the folly of his course, but not much hope was felt that anything would arouse him.

Odin, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—For some time there has been a bitter war waged between the whisky ring and the temperance people of this town. Two months ago the town election resulted in a victory for the whisky element, and some of the men against whom judgments for costs in an old quo warranto case (election contest) were hanging were elected. No sooner had they taken their seats than they voted to pay the costs in the quo warranto proceedings from the Public Treasury. This called forth a storm of indignation which is still raging. The whisky fight is led by a Democratic political machine.

Des Moines, Ia., April 15.—P. H. Bristow of this city was today appointed Deputy State Auditor, vice Hammond, suspended with Brown.

THE ARBITRATION BILL.

The minority Arbitration bill, as substituted by the House, provides that of the three arbitrators one shall be an employer of labor and one an employé and the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of these two. The bill, as first drawn, provided that one "shall be selected from some association representing employers of labor" and one "from some labor organization." In its present form, therefore, the bill recognizes neither kind of organization.

IN WASHINGTON

...E HOUSE OF THE SEN... ...ORAL COUNT BILL.

...Which the Measure Will ...It Become a Law—Co... ...nents in the Wabash Rail... ...e Bridewell-Lot Bill Will ...Through the House Today ...rm Under the Ban of the ...partment.

...C., April 15.—[Special.]— ...t Committee has reported ...nendments the Senate Elect... ...This measure is intended to ...nion piece to the Presiden... ...l. After a thorough discus... ...it was recommitted to over... ...ns of Evarts, Ingalls, and ...g amended to meet their ...sed without opposition. Its ...House is probable, but it ...through with the haste that ...sidential Succession bill. ...4 which provides for the re... ...te of any State from which ...s been received, "except by ...e of both Houses," the com... ...out the exception. An ...been made in the latter part ...relating to two sets of re... ...ate, so as to provide that ...all be counted which are ...hose appointment shall have ...under the seal of the State ...thereof in accordance with ...tate, unless the two Houses ...shall concurrently decide ...be the lawful votes of the ...Electors of such State ...ndment be adopted by the ...passed, the mode of count... ...vote may be thus briefly

...ere a tribunal has been estab... ...conduct of contests and con... ...nent of Electors therein, and ...ecided what Electors were duly ...mination of the State tribunal ...Where there is but one re... ...the vote so returned shall be ...e there should arise a question ...r more of such State authori... ...at Electors have been appoint... ...nal of such State the votes of ...State shall be counted whose ...two Houses acting separately ...ecide is supported by the de... ...tribunal as was organized by ...ndment already referred to, ...e State Government and two ...rporting to be the vote of the ...all be counted which is sup... ...tive's certificate, unless both ...ately shall decide that the vote ...e of the State.

...ash Railroad Case.

...finished in the Wabash ...afternoon. Attorney-Gen... ...r the State of Illinois. He ...court was right in deciding ...ad company, because the ...Peoria and Gilman sh ppers, ...matter of purely domestic ...the ultimate destination of ...ithin the limits of the State ...re not so the State would be ...s to give effect to the leg... ...crimination which had been ...eneral Assembly and the ...had been frequently af... ...eme Court. Two or three ...rposed with questions, and, ...Mr. Hunt incidentally re... ...railroad legislation of Illi... ...ons that had grown out of ...closed for the railroad, tak... ...t the outset that as the ...from Peoria and Gilman, ...ew York, it therefore was ...commerce and beyond the ...State of Illinois to in... ...prevent any alleged dis... ...avor of one citizen as ...In support of this position ...veral noted cases, and dur... ...Mr. Goudy several times ..."between the States." ...actly it, Mr. Goudy," sug... ...er. "The Constitution says ...have power to regulate ...the States. You'll pardon ...occasion to go over that ...y times, and I know the

...tice Blatchford, "the Con... ...mong the several States. ...s, Brother Miller—'the ser...

...es smiled a little at Justice ...nd Mr. Goudy went on with

...eral Topics.

...is still a-wooing, and those ...ed places are suffering. To... ...who was nominally clerk of ...Claims Committee, which ...s, was summarily dismissed, ...say if Jones stays away he ...to care for his appointees. ...rimishing Mr. Worthington ...s consent for the House to ...ell Lot bill tomorrow imme... ...eading of the journal. This ...an's suggestion. The meas... ...et through at last. ...-General has ordered the ...nd money-orders to be re... ...ers addressed to the National ...y. H. S. Waldo some time ...the agricultural papers ...ntry that for the sum of $16 ...n incubator with a capacity ...many chickens for results; ...uld furnish an incubator of ...rgs, with an equal number ...uit. The National Incubator ...get rich. From all parts of ...oney for chicken machines, ...the Postmaster at Quincy, ...old day when he did not get ...0 in his mail." The pur... ...cked, and the National ...y now has business with the

...D OF POLITICS.

...ts Express Their Disgust ...istration's Policy—Politic...

...April 15.—[Special.]—The ...as nominated today at the ...Convention in this city: ...n K. Brown; County Clerk, ...Lee Washburn; Treasurer, ...J. I. Stillman. There were ...Superintendent of Schools ...delegates to the State Con... ...ucted for J. R. Tanner. ...fection prevailing in the ...the Republicans feel confi... ...ir ticket.

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...TRATION BILL.

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THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

SUMMARY OF THE PROVISIONS OF GLADSTONE'S HOME-RULE BILL.

The Irish Parliament's Prerogatives Limited to Local Matters—The Absence of Modifications in the Plan Disheartens the Liberals—Henry R. Brand (Liberal) Will Move Its Rejection on Second Reading—The Budget Adopted by the House of Commons—Dilke's Defense—Cholera Outbreak.

LONDON, April 15.—The House of Commons having voted permission to Mr. Gladstone to introduce his bill for the better government of Ireland, the official text of the measure is today made public.

The following is a summary:

It debars the proposed Irish Parliament from legislating concerning the status, dignity, or succession of the Crown; from passing laws affecting peace or war, the army or navy, the militia or volunteers, or the defense of the realm, and from taking any action concerning the foreign or colonial relations of the Empire.

Among the other subjects placed beyond the power of the Irish Government to deal with are dignities, titles, and honors; prizes and booties of war; offenses against the law of nations; treason and alienage; naturalization, copyright, patents, mails, telegraphs, coinage, and weights and measures.

The bill further prohibits Ireland from doing anything to establish or endow any religion, or to disturb or confer any privileges on account of religious belief, and also forbids it to impose customs or excise duties.

The Queen is given the same prerogative to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Irish Legislature as she has with respect to the Imperial Parliament. To her Majesty also is reserved the power to erect forts, arsenals, magazines, and dockyards.

The Irish Legislature is permitted to impose taxes to be paid into the consolidated fund to defray the expenses of the public service in Ireland, subject to the provisions of the Irish Land-Purchase bill, but is not to either raise or appropriate revenue without the Queen's recommendation, made through the Lord Lieutenant.

The church property in Ireland is to belong to the Irish people, subject to the existing charges.

The executive government of Ireland is vested in the Queen in a Lord Lieutenant, who will govern with the aid of such officers and councils as the Queen may appoint, and will give or withhold the Queen's assent to such bills as the Irish Legislature may pass.

The absence of modifications of the Home-Rule bill disheartens the Liberals, and a movement is on foot to obtain Mr. Gladstone's assent to the introduction of a motion asking the House of Commons, before the second reading of the bill, to adopt a resolution simply affirming the necessity of establishing a Legislature at Dublin.

A Loyalist convention will be held in Dublin the 29th inst. Mr. Goschen will address the meeting.

Lord Spencer, Mr. John Morley, and Mr. Joseph Cowen will address a meeting of supporters of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy at Newcastle Wednesday next.

Mr. Henry R. Brand (Liberal) will move the rejection of the Irish Home-Rule bill when it comes up for a second reading in the House of Commons.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "The restrictions proposed by Mr. Gladstone's bill are all on the Legislature. There are none on the Executive. When the police pass to the control of the Dublin Parliament all the forces intended to execute the law will be controlled by Parnell."

After Mr. Gladstone has introduced the Irish Land bill in the House of Commons tomorrow night Mr. Chamberlain will finish his explanation of his reasons for leaving the Cabinet.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell have received congratulatory telegrams from the Governor of Minnesota.

Mr. Chamberlain has accepted an invitation from the Edinburg Radicals to deliver an address during the Easter recess.

DUBLIN, April 15.—The Dublin *Express* (Conservative) says that if the Home-Rule bill be passed Mr. Gladstone will recommend to the Queen the granting of amnesty to a large number of Irish prisoners.

TRENTON, N. J., April 15.—In the Assembly today a resolution was adopted congratulating the Irish people on their bright prospects of home rule and approving Gladstone's policy and Parnell's patriotic efforts.

MONTREAL, Que., April 15.—[Special.]—A public meeting, thoroughly representative, attended by Mayor, Aldermen, members of Parliament, and leading citizens, was held tonight to pass resolutions indorsing the Home-Rule bill of Gladstone. Much enthusiasm prevailed; the hall was crowded, and speeches were made by Mayor Beaugrand, Mr. Edward Murphy, G. W. Stephens, M. P., J. J. Curran, M. P., C. J. Coursol, M. P., and Dr. Hingston, all indorsing most warmly the Home-Rule bill. French-Canadian gentlemen were present in large numbers, and comparisons were made between the liberty of Canada and that to be granted to Ireland.

The House of Commons Adopts the Budget—A Simple and Well-Received Estimate.

LONDON, April 15.—Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the budget in the House of Commons this evening. He stated that the expenses for 1885-'86 were £1,380,327 less and the receipts £1,208,699 less than the estimates made by Mr. Childers a year ago, making an actual deficit of £2,642,943, instead of £2,827,171, as estimated. The diminution in revenue was most marked in the case of alcohol, the receipts derived from which were £971,000 below the estimate and £1,119,000 below the receipts derived from alcohol in 1884-'85. Within a decade there has been a decrease in revenue from alcohol of £4,500,000. This has been due to changes in the habits of the people, and has been concurrent with an enormous increase in revenue derived from the comforts of life. The falling-off in receipts from alcohol has been reduced about one-half by increased receipts derived from tea, tobacco, and fruits. There has actually been no substantial decrease in the revenue except in the case of alcohol. For the fiscal year of 1886-'87 the expenditures are estimated at £90,428,599 and the revenue at £89,885,000. It is proposed to meet the deficit by taking £800,000 from the £6,750,000 applicable to the reduction of the national debt, which has been reduced £30,000,000 in the last five years. It is also proposed to abolish the license tax on private brewing in cottages the annual rental of which is under £8, entailing a loss of £16,000 in revenue. Thus there will remain a surplus estimated at £258,771. No further changes are proposed in taxation, which the Government regrets its inability to reduce. The budget was adopted by the House. It is the simplest ever introduced and appears to give satisfaction to the members.

British News—Dilke Denies the Statements of Mrs. Crawford—The Suicided Earl of Shaftesbury Was Insane.

LONDON, April 15.—Sir Charles Dilke has sent to the Queen's Proctor a full and formal denial of all the statements incriminating him in the confession made by Mrs. Crawford to her husband, and on which the latter obtained a decree of divorce from her. Sir Charles expresses the hope that the Proctor will find cause to intervene and reopen the case for his vindication. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the Proctor has obtained a mass of information upon which he will take action soon to bring the case before a court for reëxamination. Sir Charles Dilke is preparing to make public a statement of the case in his own defense. He will take occasion to do this in an address to the Liberals of Chelsea, his constituency, which he is arranging to deliver May 3.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Erskine May, Clerk of the House of Commons, has resigned his office because of ill health.

In the Bartlett poisoning case today Dr. Leach, who was Mr. Bartlett's prescribing physician, testified that at one time he thought the deceased was insane. He could reach the bottle of medicine prescribed by witness for insomnia, and containing chloroform, without raising himself from the bed. Witness had been informed by Bartlett of the peculiar relations he was maintaining with his own wife.

The inquest was held today in the case of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who committed suicide last Tuesday. Testimony was given showing that the Earl suffered excessively from melancholia. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he took his life while insane.

Germany—Portugal Places Her Zanzibar Territory Under the Protection of the Prussian Eagles—The Government and the Poles.

BERLIN, April 15.—Advices from Zanzibar state that the Sultan has refused to cede to Portugal the territory claimed by her, and that the Portuguese Consul has, on this account, lowered his flag and placed the Portuguese residents under the protection of the German Consul.

Prince Bismarck, in the upper house of the Prussian Landtag this afternoon, speaking on the Government bill expropriating the land of the Poles in Posen, declared that the colonization of German Poland by Germans was a defensive act, undertaken by Prussia to avert the Polish destruction of Germanism, and to prevent the inhabitants of large communes of German ancestry from becoming wholly Polanized, and as the history of the last thirty years showed, they were tending to become. "The Government," said the Chancellor, "must withstand the cancer-like spread of Polanism, and while it has no desire to expropriate the Poles of themselves, still it does not wish to be extirpated itself by the Poles."

Dr. Werner Siemens has given £25,000 to the German Government to establish an institute for scientific experiments.

ROME, April 15.—It is stated that the Prussian Government has accepted the Vatican's proposals for a revision of the May laws.

BERLIN, April 15.—The Upper House of the Diet has adopted the bills for Germanizing Poland.

Cholera—Sixty-two Undoubted Cases of the Asiatic Type at Brindisi—Several Deaths.

ROME, April 15.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Cholera has been rumored for some days past to be at Brindisi. Today I have information that there have been sixty-two undoubted cases, with several deaths, of which three are undoubtedly from Asiatic cholera. There are also some cases in the country immediately around Brindisi, but it is difficult to get at the precise facts on account of the reticence of the local authorities.

General Notes.

PARIS, April 15.—The Government proposes to donate 200,000 francs to the fund to Prof. Pasteur for the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of persons who have been bitten by rabid animals.

Nine persons were killed and a number injured today at Ajaccio, the Capital of Corsica, by the collapse of a mansion.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Grand—"Martha."

An opera season without "Martha," "Il Trovatore," and "The Bohemian Girl"! As Ko-Ko says, it seems absurd. Miss Abbott is quite right in not attempting to be of the number of those artists who would subject an innocent public to such a strain upon its uninherited aptitudes of recognition and appreciation. Besides, there are two good reasons for giving "Martha" in an Abbott season. One is that the public likes it; the other that, to do her justice, she fills the rôle of Martha extremely well. The cast last night contained Miss Abbott in the title rôle, Miss Annandale as Nancy, Sig. Michelena as Lionel, Broderick as Sir Tristan, Pruette as Plunkett, etc. Sig. Michelena made his first appearance of the present season. He sang in Italian, as when here formerly, although by relapsing into English several times in the dialog, he showed that he speaks our language quite clearly. His lovely lyric tenor voice was a valuable addition to the cast. In both his principal airs, "Lost, Proscribed" and "M'Appari," he sang beautifully and delighted the audience. Although not large in volume, his voice is the purest tenor heard here during the present season. Pruette, the much-litigated baritone, is a little too high in range for the best effect of the music of Plunkett; with this exception his personation was excellent. Miss Annandale was suffering from a very severe indisposition, by reason of which it was thought as late as 7 o'clock that the opera would have to be changed. However, she decided to go on and do the best she could. She bore up admirably through the first two acts; afterwards her strength gave out and she was in a nearly fainting condition the remainder of the time. To criticise her singing, therefore, would be in very bad taste. Miss Abbott is not so satisfactory, vocally, in this rôle as in several of her others, her work in this opera not having as yet been freed from the mannerisms of her earlier career. The pure quality of her tone and her rarely good legato are still here, but the vocalism and the phrasing lack the breath of her Violetta or Semiramide. In "The Last Rose of Summer," to particularize, she produces a strong effect upon the audience, but she does it by illegitimate means which in her case are unnecessary, inasmuch as the legitimate effects of that song are wholly within her power. The illegitimate effects referred to are the undue slowing up of the time, the very much prolonged tones, and the overdoing of passion. On the other hand there were phrases here and there which showed that if she chose she could make even a greater effect by singing the air simply, purely, and without exaggeration, just as a folks song should be sung. In the last act she did some of the best singing of the evening. The quartets went very well, indeed, but in the first one a little more soprano would not have been out of place. The chorus sang so well that it was twice recalled, and the orchestra acquitted itself creditably. Tonight the opera is to be "The Bohemian Girl."

Italian Opera at the Grand Next Week.

The announcement of the forthcoming season of Italian opera at the Grand was received too late for mention last Sunday. The company is a reconstruction of the unfortunate but deserving Milan opera company, which came to grief a few months ago, when the walking home was particularly bad. It contains Miss Emma Romeldi as prima donna; Miss Eva Cummings, prima donna leggiera; Miss Carrie Morse, contralto assoluta; Miss Carolina Baldanza, contralto leggiera; Mr. Arturo Rosari, first tenor; Mr. Jascani, baritone; Mr. Bulogna, basso; Sig. Luigi Lagehder, musical director. The repertory will consist of "Norma," Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday; "Lucia," Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday matinée; "Lucrezia Borgia," Friday and Saturday evenings. The management promises a good chorus and orchestra. Of the prima donna the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* remarked a few weeks ago that she "acted as well as Patti and sang nearly as well." The advance sale began yesterday morning.

MISS JENNIE CHAMBERLAIN.

The American Beauty Who Has Created a Stir Beyond the Sea.

Miss Jennie Chamberlain, whose beauty, both as regards looks and character, is attracting such general attention, was born in Cleveland, O., twenty-one years ago. Her father is of English descent, but his father and grandfather were born in Brattleboro, Vt. Her father is the nephew of the Hon. Selah Chamberlain. Mrs. Chamberlain was the only child of the Hon. Hiram V. Willson, who was a native of Madison County, N. J., a graduate from Hamilton College, the friend from boyhood and in manhood the law partner of Senator Henry B. Payne. In 1855 Mr. Willson was appointed by President Pierce the first Judge of the United States Court of the Northern District of Ohio. Judge Willson was a sturdy Democratic partisan, but after his elevation to the bench never allowed political discussions to influence him in any way. The father of Miss Chamberlain is also a Democrat, and her grand-uncle, the Hon. Selah Chamberlain, was a Democratic candidate for Congress in 1873. The profile of Miss Chamberlain is of the classic Grecian type and her complexion a dazzling blending of pink and white. Her eyes, of a liquid blue, shaded with beautiful lashes, are dreamy in repose, but sparkle with life and pleasure in conversation. So rare is the combination of form and color that the English artists used every means to obtain sittings from her. Mr. Edward Hughes made a superb lifesize picture of her, and the sculptor D'Epigney has made a bust of her in marble which will be exhibited in Rome next winter, serving as a companion piece to the bust of the Empress of Russia. But the beauty of features which Miss Chamberlain possesses would not suffice to give her her present prominence. It is her pure character, which, portrayed upon her face, makes her the loveliest of her sex, and she stands out in bold relief to those whose beauty is used as a stepping-stone to further ambition. Miss Chamberlain has steadfastly refused to have her portraits displayed in shops and is in no sense a "professional beauty."

CITY REAPPORTIONMENT.

A SUBJECT THAT IS EXCITING LIVELY INTEREST.

A Necessity Claimed to Exist for Redistricting the City into Wards—The Presidential Vote of 1884 the Fairest Basis on Which It Can Be Done—Fourteenth Ward Residents Anxious Enough About the Matter to Talk of Compelling the Council to Take the Necessary Steps.

An Alderman, discussing the subject of redistricting the city into wards, yesterday said that it would hardly be fair to redistrict on the basis of the population as alleged to have been ascertained by the school census or on the registration of this spring. The school census, he said, seemed to have been taken to sustain the statements, ideas, and policy of the Harrison Administration, and to strengthen positions taken by some members of the School Board who have figured somewhat conspicuously as Democratic politicians. That it was inaccurate there is little doubt. The population of the First Ward, for instance, is set down at 12,296, or about three persons to every vote cast in the ward at the Presidential election the following year. This the Alderman said was utterly absurd. Again, in the Eighteenth Ward, which has a considerable number of people of foreign birth, the vote at the Presidential election was 6,643, while the population is said by the school census to be but 27,266, or about four persons to every voter. In the Second Ward matters are almost as bad—there were nearly 4,000 votes to an alleged population of 17,348. The school census of 1883, therefore, will never do. It would be much better to base the apportionment of the wards on the Presidential vote. This would give a fairer representation too. The law, besides, never contemplated that unnaturalized foreigners should be entitled to representation in bodies having such large fiscal powers as the Common Council. It would be unfair and unjust, for instance, to give a district of 35,000 Europeans, half of them having arrived in America within five years and therefore having no time to accumulate, the same representation as a district containing 35,000 native Americans, worthy property-owners and taxpayers. To do so would be to give the unnaturalized foreigners—raw Europeans—indirect representation, and to double the value of the foreign-born citizen's ballot. The statute with regard to reapportionment allows a wide latitude in this matter and the Aldermen ought to avail themselves of its liberal scope to make a sensible and reasonable redistribution of the wards. There is not much to be expected from the school census now contemplated, either. It is feared that it will be loosely made and that it may be as misleading as the last one. The committee to whom the superintendence of the work was intrusted by the Board of Education, however, is a fair one. It consists of Messrs. Stewart, Clark, Joyce, Collier, and Nieboff. Some of the members say they will insist on the appointment of first-class canvassers. It is the intention to make the block the unit of the census, though it would perhaps be better to make the precinct, as determined by the Election Commissioners, the unit. This would be very convenient in case the redistricting scheme is to be based on the census. But the Board of Education, as a rule, is hardly amenable to public advice, and it sometimes rather prides itself on its disregard of the public convenience.

The respective Aldermen who are most interested in the redistricting say that the registration of last spring will never do as a basis for reapportionment. It was only in those wards where the supremacy of the gang was threatened that there was anything like a full registration. In the large residence wards like the Twelfth, the Fourth, the Third, the Thirteenth, and Fifteenth nothing like exciting contests were anticipated and many residents put off registration until next fall. In the Fourth Ward, for instance, the registration was but 5,741 this spring, while the vote at the Presidential election was 7,145. There are more than 9,000 voters in the ward now. In the Eighteenth Ward the registration is 5,200, while the Presidential vote was 6,643. The following table will show how the Presidential vote and the registration varies. The school census is also given:

Ward.	Population according to sch'l census.	Registration.	Vote at Pr's-d'nt'l election, 1884.
I	12,269	3,044	3,421
II	17,348	3,237	3,881
III	19,005	2,979	3,980
IV	35,738	5,741	7,145
V	65,177	7,791	9,277
Total for South Division	149,564	22,792	27,704
VI	54,876	5,484	6,018
VII	46,107	4,848	6,314
VIII	41,292	5,746	7,170
IX	21,225	3,585	3,870
X	18,329	2,059	2,978
XI	26,542	4,180	5,134
XII	36,102	6,325	7,560
XIII	26,078	3,766	4,726
XIV	81,380	6,191	8,630
Total for West Division	351,931	42,184	52,400
XV	39,962	4,819	6,074
XVI	30,050	3,422	4,233
XVII	31,252	3,209	3,895
XVIII	27,226	5,215	6,643
Total for North Division	128,490	16,665	20,845
Grand total	629,985	81,641	100,949

The favorit basis for redistricting is the Presidential vote. This would give each ward of the South Side about 5,500 votes, each West Side ward 5,800 votes, and the North Side wards 5,200 votes each. In view of the declaration of the law with regard to contiguity and compactness of territory this would be a fair division enough.

Since the subject of reapportionment has been broached some of the gang Aldermen have manifested a disposition to fight it. This is especially the case with those representing small wards. The absorption of the small districts might deprive some of those worthies of a constituency. Others object because it would break up their special coteries, shift neighborhoods, and put them out of their bearing. Those two classes will fight reapportionment, but hardly successfully. If there is any indication that they may be successful some residents of the Fourteenth Ward are preparing to apply for a mandamus to compel the Council to act in the matter. The statute says, "The Council *may* from time to time," etc. It has been decided, however, by the courts—so, at least, the Fourteenth-Warders maintain—that *may* in such statutes has the force of shall, and that the Council will be forced to go on with the apportionment under the mandamus if it does not proceed voluntarily in the matter. The discussion of the subject is exciting lively interest.

THE REV. J. G. BUTLER.

The Chaplain of the United States Senate Whose Utterances on the Labor and Other Questions Created Considerable Talk in Washington.

The Rev. J. G. Butler, Chaplain of the United States Senate, whose pointed utterances delivered in prayer in the Senate Chamber on the labor question and the injudicious use of money by the wealthy caused such a controversy in Washington social circles, has been for years identified with the religious efforts in Washington. He was regimental and hospital chaplain during the entire War of the Rebellion. He was made Chaplain of the House of Representatives before being appointed to his present position, and served in the Lower House during the Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses. After innumerable difficulties he succeeded in founding the Luther Place Memorial Church, corner of N and Fourteenth streets, Washington, D. C., of which he is also pastor. In addition to this he is a member of the Board of Managers of the Washington City Bible Society.

MR. BLAINE'S GHOST.

It Is Worrying Some People, for It Is a Very Live Ghost Indeed—The Most Popular Republican in the United States Today.

New York *Graphic*, (Dem.): A contemporary speaks of Blaine's ghost. It is the liveliest ghost that ever escaped its corporeal tenement. It is watching the politics of the period with shrewder eyes than any previous ghost ever had. It is at war with the ghosts of Edmunds and Logan, and they are ghosts indeed. It is a ghost that is of more power than its original possessor. It will never "down" until the man to whom it belongs has given it the right to hide itself. It is the man in this instance that rules the ghost—by no means the ghost that rules the man.

There are more wisdom, more vitality, more popularity at this moment in the ghost of Mr. Blaine than in the live bodies of twenty such men as Edmunds and Logan. The one is as coldblooded as a fish and the other as a frog. The persistence of Mr. Blaine is a thing to be respected. He believes in himself and he believes the voters of the country believe in him. His judgment of the voters is not unjustifiable. They nearly elected him, notwithstanding the record with which he was handicapped. There is a popular impression that there was never but one man who was absolutely perfect, and he is dead. Thousands of Republicans who repudiated this very live man in the late National contest would condone his sins if he were to be nominated again. Who in the Republican party is as great as he? Which Republican has his personal magnetism? What Republican form is half as majestic? In millions of Republican minds he is the embodiment of the political misfortune of Henry Clay, and if he were to be nominated again he would command very large support purely as a matter of sympathy and without regard to the question whether he would deserve it or not. It is not according to precedent that he should be renominated. All men who have lost in a National contest heretofore have lost for all time. But precedent is a pretty cheap thing. The Lord ignored it when He created the world. Precedent is wisdom for small men. It is contemptible because it exists entirely within itself and has eyes for nothing else.

The *Graphic* hopes, in behalf of the Democratic party, that Mr. Blaine's ghost will not lead the Republican hosts in 1888. If it does there will be a fight that will be worth having, but the result of which may be doubtful. It has no fears with respect to such men as Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Logan. It is not profitable to compare popguns with columbiads—speaking solely, of course, of the contributed powder, and by no means of the worthiness of the small arms. But if Mr. Blaine's ghost puts the bugle-horn of Republicanism to its pale lips each blast thereon would be worth a thousand men, and any other Republican might blow through it merely to send the slightest possible wind to the largest possible political air.

Mr. Blaine's Strength.

Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.): The Hon. Reuben Carroll of Richburg, N. Y., a member of the Advisory Committee of the National Republican Committee of 1884, and an intimate personal friend of James G. Blaine, is spending a few days in the city. To a reporter who asked what efforts Mr. Blaine was making for the nomination in 1888, he said: "I can't say that he is making any efforts at all. He won't have to. He can be nominated almost unanimously if he chooses in '88. He is the most popular Republican in the United States today."

"Then you don't think Senator Logan's efforts will injure Mr. Blaine's chances for the nomination?"

"Not at all. Mr. Logan has considerable strength in the West, but he has no such strength as Mr. Blaine. There is but one James G. Blaine in the country. He has no peer. Senator Logan has many. It was an unfortunate thing for the country that Mr. Blaine was not elected. The country realizes it, and will not hesitate in correcting it when the proper time comes."

"Is Mr. Blaine anxious for a renomination?"

"I can't say. The newspapers state he is. He doesn't seem to be troubling himself much about the matter."

MORE RAIN.

April Seems Long on Tears and Short on Smiles.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16—1 a. m.—Indications: For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., local rains, slightly colder.

For the Upper Lake region, local showers, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, local rains, winds generally southerly, nearly stationary temperature.

For the Missouri Valley, clearing, cooler weather, winds shifting to westerly.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

HAVRE, April 15.—Arrived, the Normandie, from New York.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Arrived, the Nordland, from Antwerp, and the Elbe, from Bremen.

A SHORTHAND BIBLE.

The latest novelty announced is a Bible printed in shorthand and illustrated.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Most Remarkable Case.

During the summer of 1884, suffering from blood poisoning, the result of a gun-shot wound received during the "late unpleasantness," my attention was called to the remedy of S. S. S. through the public press, and I wrote to the proprietors of that medicine, describing my case, which I repeat for the benefit of other sufferers. The ball struck the elbow joint and went through. It completely crushed all the articulative surface of the humeral so that both condyles and say four inches of the shaft of the bone were removed by the surgeon. It also severed the ulnar nerve. The operation left the arm much shortened and limber, but it was very useful. Some time in the fall of 1879 it commenced to swell and inflame below the elbow, and soon after it suppurated and discharged horribly offensive matter. The bone spread until the entire fore arm was a putrid mass, encroaching both on the back and palm of the hand. I was warned by the surgeons that this might happen in after life from nerve and blood poverty below the elbow. My condition may be imagined at that time. The wound was so offensive that I could hardly remain in a close room. I tried many remedies, external and internal, but to no avail. In June, 1884, I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific in the city papers, and I wrote immediately to the house in Atlanta, receiving the following as a reply: "We fear our S. S. S. will do you no good except as a tonic." The very frankness of the reply induced me to try it. I was a good patient and rigidly followed the directions. The first bottle nearly drove me crazy with symptoms I cannot describe, but it (and I feel a lump in my throat as I write it) entirely removed the frightful smell which had tormented me and all who came in contact with me for so long a time. As I continued the use of the medicine, say in a month or six weeks, marked improvement was apparent, until, as the winter set in, it had so healed that I could and did wear a sleeve on my underclothing, which I had not done in three years before. The ulcer was very obstinate, and it was not until the middle of 1885 that it was entirely well. All redness and soreness had disappeared. Hair is growing on the arm as before, and I ascribe all this to Swift's Specific. Had I dreamed of such success I would have had the arm photographed before taking the medicine, that all might see the improvement. I have lived here for forty years and am well known, and am ready to answer all inquiries from sufferers in reference to this case.

JOHN P. SMITH, Attorney at Law,
56 Carondelet street.

New Orleans, Feb. 25, 1886.

For sale by all druggists. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 157 West Twenty-third street, New York.

Blood Poison.

About a year ago I had blood poison, and it attacked my throat in a very severe form. I got a physician to treat me, and for three months he burned my throat out every day. During the last three weeks I was under his care it was almost impossible for me to swallow even a spoonful of water. I was reduced to 101 pounds in weight, and the doctor told me I could not live. I gave up his medicines and began taking Swift's Specific, using the gargle directed in the circular. It was with great difficulty I could swallow the medicine, though it was pleasant to the taste; but I persevered in it, and in three weeks I could not from my feelings tell that my throat ever was affected. I could swallow anything I wished without the slightest difficulty, and seemed entirely well. I continued the medicine, and in less than four months I had gone up in weight sixty-nine pounds, now weighing 170 pounds. This may sound fishy to some, but if the doubting will write to me or any one in Boonton they can easily have the truthfulness of my statement established.

ALFRED HUSK, P. O. Box 595.

Boonton, N. J., Feb. 23, 1886.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., 157 West Twenty-third street, New York.

Because of the Rare Medicinal Virtues

Inherent in them, their prompt action, and certain results, Benson's Plasters are displacing the dull and unreliable old-style porous plasters for all affections calling for a reliable external remedy.

THEY DO NOT KEEP

the suffering in suspense is the chief excellence of Benson's Plasters. They act at once.

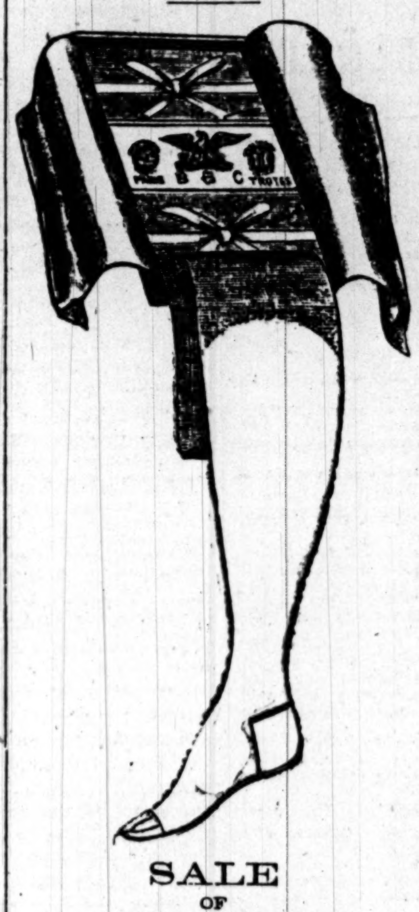
The purest and most delicious Olive Oil Imported: Alexis Godillot Jr. brand.

We Venture to Suggest

To advertisers that in making their selections from our announcements it would be not altogether inappropriate to add at the end of the extract the legend:

GUARANTEED AS ADVERTISED
Schlesinger & Mayer

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER
State and Madison-sts.



SALE OF LADIES'
Genuine Paris, Pure Thread
SILK STOCKINGS!

In Lt. Blue, Rose, Pink, Cream, White, Lemon, Lavender, Saphyr, Torquise, Scarlet, Cardinal, Seal, Navy, and Black. 8 in. 8½ in. 9 in. 9½ in.

At $1.79

Worth $3.50! And cannot be bought for less elsewhere.

State and Madison-sts.

Friday
REMNANT DAY,
And the day of the week for Special Bargains.

It is Useless to Come Tomorrow and expect to find an Unbroken Assortment.

SALE OPENS At 10 Sharp.

Ladies who are on the lookout will come in the morning.

Shirt Waists
FOR THE
BOYS.

Special Sale
TODAY AND TOMORROW.

100 Dozen, ALL SIZES,
STAR AND UNION Shirt Waists,
Worth 50c,
At 38c.

Putnam Clothing House.
C. M. BABBITT, Resident Partner.

W. T. MOORE & CO.
Successors to Sea & Co.,
122 and 124 STATE-ST.

Bargain Day!

Friday is our Bargain Day, and we shall offer a line of goods very cheap on that day. On every

FRIDAY

A full assortment from one of our stocks will be put on the Bargain Counter and sold without regard to cost for that day only.

—OUR—
Millinery
OPENING
CONTINUED
Today and Tomorrow

We show the largest and most elegant line of
PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS
Ever offered in this city.

Children's Trimmed Hats
AT A SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE.

Extra Bargains Offered in Trimmed Hats Today.

PARDRIDGES'
MAIN STORE,
112, 114, and 116 State-st.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Madison and Peoria-sts.
(Second Block West of Halsted.)

Special Sale — Friday and Saturday.

GENTS' UMBRELLAS.

The best values in Umbrellas ever offered. Manufactured by
Hirsh & Brother of Philadelphia,

AT $4.58 — Their celebrated 26-inch, "D" Twill (Paragon Frame), Guaranteed Silk
UMBRELLAS,
With 14-karat Gold Cap and Polished Snakewood Stick.

Worth and sold regular at $6.50.

28-inch, in same style and quality, at
$4.89 Each.
Worth $7.50.

Equal to any made at any price.

STORES TO RENT.

Nos. 238 & 240 East Randolph-st., first-class building, 4-story and basement, 30x170 feet; elevator, &c.

Nos. 203 and 205 Van Buren-st., corner building, 44x100 feet, corner Franklin-st.; well lighted.

Nos. 257 to 263 Franklin-st., 40x153 feet, each store 4 stories and basement, from May 1st.

M. PETRIE,
No. 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT!
DESIRABLE OFFICES IN TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 10.

TO RENT, WITH POWER.

Do not move into dark, uncomfortable quarters or an unprofitable locality, but buy an "OTTO" GAS ENGINE, own your own power, and choose a place to suit your business. The "Otto" Engine is safe, reliable, and most economical power obtained.

SCHLEICHER, SHUMM & CO.,
214 Randolph-st., Chicago.

TO RENT.

Lofts, 274 and 276 Madison-st.; second, third, and fourth floors, 42x90 each; $1,800.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

TO RENT.

A residence or flat with water-closet and bathroom near to sleeping rooms is unsafe to live in without a Germicide rented from and inspected monthly by the GERMICIDE CO., 305 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT.

That new Two-Story and Basement Store, 25x85, No. 16 Fourth-av., near the club house, east of Board of Trade. If you want to see a nice building look at it.

STEINWAY.
The Standard Pianos of the World.

DOUBLE TRIUMPH AT LONDON 1885.

Grand Gold Medal of International Inventions Exhibition, also Grand Gold Medal by the Society of Arts for "Best Pianos and several meritorious and useful inventions."

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

WAUKESHA'S
PUREST WATER, FROM
ACME MINERAL SPRING.
DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.
10 Gallons for $1.00.
No. 2444 Cottage Grove-av.
Telephone No. 8174.

A Gentleman of Large Business Experience, And in whose ability I have the utmost confidence, would like to obtain a position of some kind. Particulars given at an interview.

F. D. GRAY,
160 Dearborn-st.

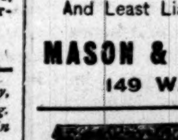
CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Beauty, Neatness, and Economy. Require no laundrying. Retain shape and finish through months of wear in any climate. Illustrated Fashion Plates of new styles and prices. By mail on application.

BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

MASON & HAMLIN
IMPROVED
UPRIGHT PIANOS

New Method of Stringing,
Greatest Purity and Refinement of Tone,
Increased Durability,
And Least Liability to Get Out of Tune.

MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY,
149 WABASH AVENUE.



Yeoman's Pat. "Supreme" SOFA-BED & LOUNGE. Woven W. Spring. Ask your Dealer, or call & see it at E. B. YEOMAN'S, 248 Wabash.

WANTED,

To lease for a term of 10 or 99 years (or would buy) a store 90 to 125 feet by about 150 feet deep, with 5 or 6 floors, for wholesale business. Location to be east of Jefferson, north of Van Buren, and south of Indiana-st. Possession wanted within a year. Address, giving full description, MERCANTILE CO., Tribune office.

The Northern Michigan Line.

Dock rear 126 Market-st., is now ready to receive freight for the following places in Michigan: Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland, Northport, Sutton's Bay, Elk Rapids, Norwood, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Cross Village, St. James, St. Ignace, Mackinac, Cheboygan.

Boat leaves Saturday, April 17th.

PILES. Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days, and never returns. No purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy Free by addressing C. J. MASON, 78 Nassau-st., N. Y.

GRAIN FREIGHTS BOOMING

LUMBER HOOKERS PRESSED INTO THE GRAIN-CARRYING TRADE.

Shippers Having Exhausted the Supply of Standard Tonnage Are Compelled to Draw on the Lumber Fleet—Cargo Insurance on Low-Grade Vessels—Warmer Weather at the Straits—Around the Lakes.

Summer storage charges on grain in store in Chicago elevators went into effect at 6 o'clock last evening. In order to save further storage expense, shippers were eager to secure vessels, and having previously exhausted the entire supply of standard grain carriers they were compelled to resort to the lumber fleet for tonnage. Eight of the eleven vessels secured did not carry a bushel of grain last season, and several of them will now load grain for the first time since they were built. Freights were firm at 4¼ cents on wheat, 4 cents on corn, and 3 cents on oats to Buffalo. Charters were made at 7 cents on wheat to Ogdensburg, 6¼ cents on wheat to Kingston, and 2¾ cents on corn to Georgian Bay. Anchor Line steamers were included among the charters. They will load corn on a through rate to the seaboard, part water and part rail. It is reported that the lake rate is better than 4 cents to Buffalo. Capacity was taken to load 158,000 bushels of wheat, 138,000 bushels of corn, and 61,000 bushels of oats, as follows:

	No. bu.
To Buffalo—	
Prop Conemaugh, corn	50,000
Prop Clarion, corn	50,000
Schr Nelson Bloom, wheat	38,000
Schr North Cape, oats	35,000
Schr Col. Ellsworth, oats	26,000
To Ogdensburg—	
Schr S. M. Stevenson, wheat	40,000
Schr A. A. Carpenter, wheat	40,000
To Kingston—	
Schr Sophia J. Luff, wheat	20,000
Schr J. L. McLaren, wheat	20,000
To Georgian Bay—	
Schr C. J. Magill, corn	21,000
Schr Lottie Cooper, corn	17,000
Total	357,000

Owing to the fact that very few of the lumber shipping ports are free of ice there is not much activity in lumber freights. It is expected that most of the mills will be at work next week and that there will then be a demand for carrying capacity. At present sail vessels are getting $1.25 from Muskegon and steam barges $1.12½. The engagement of a number of lumber vessels to carry grain is likely to stiffen up lumber freights.

Low Grade Grain-Carriers.

In connection with the engagement yesterday of a number of lumber hookers to carry grain, it is a matter of comment in marine insurance circles that at least two of the vessels are below standard grade. Up to three years ago all vessels classing above B1 were considered suitable for grain carrying. During the memorable gales of 1883, and again in 1884, the insurance companies met with heavy losses on vessels of the B1 grade. At the opening of navigation last year a majority of lake underwriters decided to rule vessels classing below A2, and valued at less than $15,000, out of the grain trade. Some refused to issue certificates on them altogether, while a few less conservative companies took an occasional grain-cargo risk in exceptionally good B1 bottoms at 30 per cent above the current premium rates. As the owner of the vessel was obliged to pay the difference out of the freight money the B1s gradually dropped out of the trade and up to this season have been exclusively engaged in carrying coarse freights. Thus far four B1 sail craft have been loaded with corn, but brokers have experienced considerable difficulty in placing the insurance. If the policy mapped out last year was in full force some of the certificates would not have been issued.

Straits of Mackinaw.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 15.—[Special.]—The warm east wind today has had great effect on the ice, but it is still unbroken. If this weather continues and a strong southerly or west wind should prevail, it would make a great change in the condition of the straits.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., April 15.—A raw southeast wind has blown again today and the ice has not melted much. The ice is solid below here in the South Channel. Loaded teams crossed the bay here today. A few days of real warm weather would let boats through, but with the present weather boats will not be able to get through before the 25th, and possibly later. The weather is warmer tonight, and the prospects are good for a warm rain-storm. The display of cautionary signals was resumed here today, and the red light is up for a southeast storm. Cheboygan light can be seen tonight for the first time this season. Weather cloudy; mercury 41° above.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., April 15.—The ice in the straits is getting quite rotten; a good wind will undoubtedly break it up. Dog teams are carrying the mails to Mackinac Island, but will be relieved by the steamer Algomah tomorrow.

Port of Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., April 15.—[Special.]—Lake freights are quiet because of a scarcity of vessels and a light supply of coal. Ore shippers do no offer figures commensurate with grain freights. The latest engagements reported are the schr H. Fitzhugh, coal from Toledo to Sault Ste. Marie, at 60 cents; schr Havana, coal, Toledo to Escanaba, at 60 cents; prop N. K. Fairbank, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, at 60 cents; schr L. N. Foster, wheat, Detroit to Cleveland, on private terms. The schrs Frank Perew and Kingfisher have been engaged as the tow of the steambarge A. Folsom, and all three vessels have been chartered for the season by the Diamond Match Company to bring lumber from Ontonagon to this point. The prop Siberia is expected here tonight from Detroit and will coal up and leave at once for Buffalo. The schr Vernie M. Blake undertook to cross this lake to Rondeau today, but encountered such heavy fields of ice she was compelled to give it up and return.

Buffalo Marine Notes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 15.—The stmrs Kasota and Hiawatha and prop Boston were chartered for coal to Chicago at 60 cents, gross ton. Other vessels have been offered at the same rate. The opposition to the gross ton system is about dead. It was an easy victory for coal-shippers. Canal freights were quiet at 6 cents on wheat to New York. The weather has been very hot today and the ice is wasting fast. Several vessels will probably start out Saturday. The main and breakwater lights were shown tonight for the first time this season. The Horseshoe Reef Light will be put up Saturday night.

Charles Hamilton and others have bought the old Northern Central prop Nashua of W. E. Warriner of Detroit for $16,000. She is to tow the barges Potomac and A. Vought.

Lake Erie Navigation.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., April 15.—The northerly winds of yesterday and today have driven the ice off this shore and the harbor is now open. A large field of ice can be seen toward the south shore. The steam-barge Jim Sheriffs, bound from Toledo to Ogdensburg with corn, arrived down today. She left Toledo Tuesday afternoon, encountered considerable ice off Long Point, but came through it without any difficulty. Her Captain thinks sail-vessels would have no difficulty in getting through. The Sheriffs will lay here until Monday, when the Welland Canal opens. The steam-barge George L. Colwell and barges Dobbins and Fannie Neal, all coal-laden for Detroit, left here this afternoon. Weather very warm; wind north, light.

Cleveland Marine Movements.

CLEVELAND, O., April 14.—[Special.]—The steam barge Sadie Shepherd arrived today from Huron with a cargo of wheat and left tonight for Sandusky. The prop Egyptian left tonight for Toledo to load coal for Milwaukee. The prop Fred Kelly is loading coal for Chicago. The prop H. Luella Worthington, purchased by Spalding & Co. of Chicago last winter for $32,000, and on which $1,500 has been expended in converting her into a lumber barge, leaves here as soon as the straits are open. She will be run in the lumber trade between Chicago and Green Bay, and will tow the barges William Jones and John B. Wilbur.

Milwaukee Grain Charters.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 15.—[Special.]—The steambarge D. W. Rust and schrs Pathfinder and Angus Smith were chartered today for 116,000 bushels of wheat to Buffalo at 4 cents. This is a total capacity of 675,000 bushels of grain ready for shipment at the opening. The schr David Vance is the only sail vessel here unchartered. She will not load grain, having a season ore contract. The only other vessels here are a few of the regular line boats and the fleet of the Inter-Ocean Transportation Company.

Charlevoix Harbor Open.

CHARLEVOIX, Mich., April 15.—[Special.]—There is no ice off this point, and nothing to prevent vessels entering the harbor. The ice in Pine Lake is rapidly rotting, and will be gone in two or three days if the weather keeps warm. The tug Wayne Isbell cleared for the Beaver Island fishing-grounds today.

Nautical Notes.

White Lake is clear of ice.

Vessels are getting $2.50 on hardwood lumber from Traverse Bay to Chicago.

Ice in the St. Lawrence River is rapidly breaking up, and it is expected that navigation will soon be open.

Captain Thomas W. Otter, formerly of the Lucerne, has taken command of the David Dows. A good man in a good ship.

Some of the grain fleet captains talk of starting for the straits tomorrow. It is not likely that a general movement will be made before next week.

The Toronto Seamen's Union met Wednesday night, when the rate of wages was placed at $1.25 per day, being the same as Welland Canal and Kingston ports.

The barges S. M. Stevenson and A. A. Carpenter, chartered yesterday to load grain, are at Menominee and will come here as soon as the ice in Green Bay will permit. These boats formerly belonged to the Kirby-Carpenter Lumber Company and were sold this spring to Capt. Mike Galvin and others of Buffalo.

The Duluth Improvement Company will cut a slip from the Northern Pacific coal docks 200 feet wide to Rice's Point, a distance of nearly 3,000 feet. Work will be begun the 1st of May and pushed to rapid completion. The Northern Pacific will build a large coal dock, or rather enlarge its present one, making it four times its present size, using the south side of the slip, but reserving enough dock front for elevators and warehouses. This will make the longest continuous dock in existence.

LOTTERY GAMES IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15.—[Special.]—An indictment was found today against Detective George Leonard of the city police, charging him with aiding and abetting the establishment of a lottery game, which under the statute is a felony. Two alleged lottery men named Watson and Dornin were arrested with him, bench warrants having been issued immediately.

BOUNTY ON DEAD SPARROWS.

In Bermuda they pay a bounty of about two cents on every dead sparrow.

How Pleasant the Winter Is
To those who use Colgate's & Co.'s Dermal soap for the skin.

PARTNERSHIP.

TODAY
GRAND GENERAL OPENING
AND
BIG BARGAIN FRIDAY
AT
Jas. Armstrong & Co.'s,
138 AND 140 STATE-ST.

DISCOUNT CARDS
GIVEN TO THOUSANDS,

Which will be continued until Saturday evening (no penny pictures given away). Come to our Grand Display. BULLETIN of our Big Bargain Friday is as follows:

Gents' Unlaundried Shirts, worth 65c, "Bargain Friday" for 27c.
Gents' Fancy Scarfs, worth 25c, "Bargain Friday" for 8c.
Ladies' and Gents' Dogskin Gloves, worth $1.25, "Bargain Friday" for 49c.

"These Prices Are Solid."

Colored Embroidery, 2 inches wide, worth 15c, "Armstrong's Friday price" 5c yard.
La-Chute Embroidery, all colors, worth 10c, "Armstrong's Friday price" 1c yard.
Yak Lace, 2 inches wide, worth 15c, "Armstrong's Friday price" 5c yard.
CORSETS—"Beauty," elegant line, worth $1.00, "Armstrong's Friday price" 39c.

Only Friday's Price, so don't expect it any other day.

Ladies' Kid Button Shoe, worked button-holes, all solid leather, worth $1.25. Friday's price $1.19.
Foulard Silk, worth $1.00, "Friday's price" 50c.
Summer Silk, worth 50c, "Friday's sale" 35c.
Double-Width All-Wool Imported Canvas Cloth, worth 75c, "Friday's sale" 39c yard.

Every Housekeeper Should Come Friday.

36-inch Lawn, worth 12½c, "This Friday" 4½c.
6-4 Turkey Red Table Cloths, with fringe, worth $1.25, "This Friday" 49c.
Lace Curtains, side border, beautiful guipure patterns, worth $3.50, "This Friday" for $1.89 pair.
Velvet and Brussels Hassocks others sell at 25c, "This Friday" for 15c each.

Your Special Attention, Ladies.

White Muslin Skirts, with cambric ruffle, worth 75c, "Our Bargain Friday" for 29c.
Ladies' Muslin Drawers, with tucks and embroidery, worth 75c, "Our Bargain Friday" for 29c.
Buttons, large line, worth 75c, "Our Bargain Friday" for 19c.
Fancy Cashmere Shawls, new colors, worth $3.00, "Our Bargain Friday" $1.19.

Above-Board—Daylight Bargain—Just Cut in Two.

An elegant Stem-Winding Watch, very cheap at $10.00, "Bargain Friday" for $5.00.

GENERAL INVITATION EXTENDED.
Jas. Armstrong & Co.,
138 & 140 State-st.
"Popular Millinery Establishment of Chicago."

FURNITURE

Rockers, Chairs, Sofas, and Lounges
Of every variety and description,
FOR
Parlors,
Reception Rooms,
Libraries,
Halls,
Dining-Rooms,
Bed-Rooms,
Nurseries,
Kitchens and Servants' Rooms,
Folding-Beds, Etc.

ALL POPULAR WOODS.

Largest Assortment.
Lowest Prices.

Buy your Furniture now. There will certainly be an advance in prices soon on account of strikes, demands for reduction of hours of labor and advance of wages by furniture workers.

WIRTS & SCHOLLE,
222 Wabash-av.,
Between Adams and Jackson.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE
(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.

Lea & Perrins

signature is on every bottle of the genuine.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

SOW GRASS SEED NOW.

"The Flowers that bloom in the spring." Garden, Flower, and Lawn Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Shrubs, and Vines, with all pertaining to the seed business, at

Vaughan's Seed Store
42 LaSalle St.
CALL OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

To let, the grading, bridging, and piling on the Joliet, Aurora & Northern Railroad, between Plainfield and Aurora. Apply to
YOUNG, CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
Shurt's Hotel, Joliet, Ill.

The Michigan Central Rail Road Company.

Detroit, Mich., April 3rd, 1886.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next (being the sixth day of said month), at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
GEO. W. CABLE,
The distinguished writer, in readings from his own works. Tonight,
GRANDE POINTE,
Saturday matinee. "POSSON JONE." Reserved seats, 50c, 75c, and $1.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
THREE GRAND CONCERTS BY THE
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Herr Wilhelm Gerricke, Conductor.
68 PERFORMERS 68
Monday, April 19.
Tuesday, April 20.
Wednesday, April 21.
Soloists:
Mme. Fursch-Madi, Soprano.
Annie Louise Powell, Contralto.
Franz Kniesell, Violinist.
T. Adamowski, Violinist.
Fritz Geise, Violoncello.
Prices, $1, 75c, 50c. Sale begins Thursday, April 15.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Return after five years of the world-famed
JUBILEE SINGERS
From Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., who will give three of their
INIMITABLE CONCERTS
On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS,
April 22, 23, and 24.
THIS IS THE ORIGINAL COMPANY
that devoted over $150,000 of its earnings to the building of Fisk University, that made two wonderfully successful tours abroad, the guests of Kings and Queens and Prime Ministers, and that sung by special invitation for Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur.
"I never so enjoyed music."—Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon.
"That music touches—it takes hold."—Crown Prince of Germany.
"Their songs open the fountain of tears."—Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D.
Prices, 75c, 50c, and 25c. Sale opens Saturday morning at Box-Office.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner Washington and Clark-sts.—(Fire-Proof.)
THREE MORE PERFORMANCES of the Great New York Success,
ENGAGED!
Owing to the success of W. S. Gilbert's "Engaged," the management have decided to postpone the production of E. A. Sothern's Farce-Comedy, "WHOSE ARE THEY?" until Sunday Night.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Extra
MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1886—One Week Only.
MODJESKA.
REPERTORY:
Monday Evening, TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA. (First time in this city.)
Tuesday Evening, "ODETTE."
Wednesday Afternoon, CAMILLE.
Wednesday and Thursday Ev'gs, DONNA DIANA. (First time in this city.)
Friday Evening (anniversary of Shakspeare's Birthday), when will be presented his comedy, TWELFTH NIGHT.
Saturday Afternoon, AS YOU LIKE IT.
Saturday Evening, last appearance of Modjeska, MARY STUART.
SALE OF SEATS NOW GOING ON.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN.................MANAGER.
THIS WEEK ONLY, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
The Famous EMMA
ABBOTT
GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
Abbott, Bellini, Annandale, Montegriffo, Michelena, Pruette, Broderick, Dixon, Bryant, Tomasi.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Tonight, Emma Abbott as Arline,
In Grand Revival of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Abbott, Annandale, Pruette, Broderick, Montegriffo
SATURDAY—EMMA ABBOTT MATINEE.
Sat. Matinee—Emma Abbott Will Sing
Emma Abbott Will Sing
Her Greatest Success, VIOLETTA, in
LA TRAVIATA,
LA TRAVIATA.
Sat. Night—Farewell—Two Prima Donnas,
IL TROVATORE,
IL TROVATORE.
Two Prima Donnas, also Montegriffo, Pruette, Broderick, and Annandale.
Next week, beginning Sunday—The MILAN GRAND ITALIAN OPERA CO.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 8, SAT. MATINEE AT 2,
JOHN L. SULLIVAN and
Lester and Allen's Big Minstrels.
40 STARS 40.
Introducing the World's Champion, John L. Sullivan in Grecian and Roman Statuary. Saturday, Benefit of John L. Sullivan, on which occasion, in addition to giving his statues, he will appear in citizen's dress.
Sunday, April 18, America's Representative Comedian, John T. Raymond, in "The Magistrate."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
The Spectacular Success of the Season.
KIRALFY BROTHERS'
New Romantic Lyric Spectacle,
THE RATCATCHER;
or, The Pied Piper of Hamelin.
The Children's Festival, Flight of the Rodents, Grand Ballet and Chorus. Second "Ratcatcher" matinee tomorrow (Saturday). Special performance Sunday night.

MADISON-ST. THEATRE.
Between State and Dearborn.
THE MIKADO!
INSTANTANEOUS HIT! GREAT CAST!
25c. NO HIGHER. 50c.
First Sunday night performance April 18.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the Management of................J. M. HILL
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
LILLIAN LEWIS in the Powerful Drama,
"ARTICLE 47."
Sunday, April 18—McCaull Opera Company in "MIKADO."

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees,
The Strongest American Play Ever Presented,
THE PLANTER'S WIFE,
With Mr. HARRY LACY, supported by a Powerful Company. Prices, 50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.
Next week, Miss Lillian Lewis in "Article 47."

BATTERY "D" ARMORY.
CITRUS FAIR
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 10 cents.
Open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Will continue for a few days longer.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
New Dime Museum and Bijou Theatre,
Randolph-st., near Clark.
TABLEAUX SOLIEL!
Creole Wonder, King Pow-Wow, Fiji Family, Wondero, etc. Campbell's Novelty Congress.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TONIGHT! TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
MISS KATE CASTLETON in
"CRAZY PATCH."
Monday—Frankl. Frayne in "Si Slocum."

STANDARD THEATRE.
Tonight at 8. Matineee Saturday and Sunday. Mr. M. B. Curtis in His Latest Success,
"SPOT CASH."
One Night Only, Sunday Evening, April 18, LILLIAN LEWIS in "ARTICLE 47." Monday, April 19, "The Planter's Wife."

THE MOST FAMOUS BATTLE
OF THE REBELLION,
SHILOH!
Is depicted to the life at the GREAT PANORAMA on Michigan-av., near Madison-st.
Open Day and Evening.

CHATTANOOGA.
STORMING OF
MISSION RIDGE.
HISTORICALLY CORRECT Battle Panorama.
Open daily, Sunday included, 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Panorama-place.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
Absolutely Respectable
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
For Week Beginning Monday, April 12,
The Spinning-Wheel Races, by
20 Æsthetic Angel Maidens, 20. Boston's Swell Society Sensation. In the Theatre, the Bijou Opera Co.—The Mascotte.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
Absolutely Respectable
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
For Week Beginning Monday, April 12,
JO-JO, THE DOG-FACED BOY.
The Last Chance to See the Human Skye Terrier. A Score of Other Novelties. In the Theatre—The Richmond and Glenroy Big Burlesque Co. in The Lawn Tennis Pleasure Seekers.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Nightly, matinees Saturday and Sunday at 2,
Funniest of all Funny Comedies,
SILVER SPUR.
The prettiest, brightest of American soubrettes Miss Blanche Vaughan. Monday—Lilly Clay's Burlesque Company.

MANDEL BROTHERS
117 TO 123 STATE ST.
CARPETS
STOCK THE LARGEST
PRICES THE LOWEST

UNION FOLDING BED,

The Simplest and Best.
Incloses the Bedding.
Always Ready for Use.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., Salesroom 229 State-st., and for sale by furniture dealers.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—C. L. Schaar, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
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INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Albert E. Reichel Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3160—Wilson Young, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Hale Bliss, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor Wallace—A. Kussman, Druggist.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
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WABASH-AV., 1734—Soren, Mathison & Co., Prescription Druggists.

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MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1003, cor. Western-av.—Rice & Tirrell, Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, }
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 561, Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.

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CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., North, 930, cor. Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.
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LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
STATE-ST., 4101, corner of Forty-first—V. P. Cory & Co., Prescription Druggists.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer and typewriter operator; also three years' experience as bookkeeper. Best of references as to character, ability, etc. L 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN as assistant bookkeeper, collector, or any kind of office work. References given. Security if desired. Salary small at first. L 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GROCERS—A young man thoroughly experienced in the retail business; has worked six years in city. Unquestionable testimonials. First-class accountant. Address L 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OR OUT OF Chicago, as entry or shipping clerk by an experienced man familiar with drug trade; speaks and writes fluently four languages. Best references furnished. Address J. C. SCHOTEL, 76 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, office clerk, or traveler. References. L 89, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDE as coachman and willing to work around house in city or some place around city. References. Address N 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS coachman in private family, city or country, willing to make himself useful. Good references. Address L 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN: good driver and willing to make himself generally useful. Best of city references. L 78, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN NOW holding responsible position with well-known Eastern machine company as designer, correspondent, and salesman desires a change on account of family. Wood and metal working machinery a specialty. English, German, and French. Highest references. Address L 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR OR city salesman by a responsible and sharp business man (German) for a first-class house. L 62, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SECond girl. First-class references. 11 Western-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMily to do light housework and sewing. Address L 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS second girl with first-class city references. Call 141 West Adams-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED — TO DO PLAIN sewing by week or day. Reference given. Reasonable. Apply at 5 East Twenty-second-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE young woman as wet-nurse. MRS. GATLING, Genoa, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED girl as nurse. 3151 State-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good German or Scandinavian help apply at DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING competent and well-trained servants of all nationalities for the North, South, and West Sides can obtain such at the THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 10 South Throop-st. Telephone 4,499.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT lady stenographer and caligraph operator; three years' experience; familiar with all kinds of office work, also double entry bookkeeping. Best of references. Address N 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN in a wholesale house. Can give A1 reference and has had experience. Address L 54, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY in office; has had experience in general office work and as assistant bookkeeper. Will come well recommended. Address O G 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In answering advertisements calling for a recommendation send the advertiser a COPY but NOT the ORIGINAL documents.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A good stenographer and typewriter; one who is familiar with the commission business preferred. Address, stating speed, N 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN CAPABLE OF taking charge of the wrapping counter in one of the largest retail clothing houses in Chicago. None but those with experience need answer. Address N 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXTRA-FINE PENMAN. Address L 50, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING-man to sell quadruple silver-plated ware in the large cities throughout the Northwest; man of experience and acquaintance with the trade desired. K 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CUSTOM shirt salesmen for the country and city. Pullman Shirt Co., 87 Market-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOYS.

WANTED—A BRIGHT BOY OR YOUNG man about 18; office work: must write a good hand. Address N 8, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman. Apply at 916 Opera-House Block.

WANTED—2 ARCHITECTURAL draughtsmen. Room 86 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRAUGHTSMAN for Omaha. Apply to MATTHEWS & STALL, 85 Jackson-st.

WANTED—MECHANICS, FARMERS, CARpenters, and out-door workmen; the Labor World tells where work can be had, prices paid, and all the news; denounces monopoly, defends the oppressed, unmasks the hypocrit, and upholds the right. Send 10 cents to pay for mailing and receive the paper six weeks free. LABOR WORLD CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GARDENER for suburbs; unmarried, and one that can make himself generally useful. Call at 31 East Lake-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—AT "THE COMMERCIAL EXchange," 122 East Randolph-st., Room 1—All kinds of situations and positions procured as bookkeepers, assistants, cashiers, entry and shipping clerks, store and traveling salesmen, bartenders, hotel clerks, janitors, porters, watchmen, coachmen, etc., etc. Reliable help furnished any moment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—INDUSTRIOUS MEN WILLING to leave the city to supply our manufactured goods to local agents and the trade; exclusive territory; permanent position and half the profits with good salary and expenses. JOSIAH T. HAIR, 169 Washington-st., Room 14.

WANTED—AN APT BOY, WITH SOME education, 16 to 19 years old. Small wages at first, but chance to advance if capable. K 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—PORTER FOR INSIDE WORK; single man under 30; pay, $6 per week. References required. Call 8 to 10 a. m. today. CARSON, PIRIE & CO., corner Madison and Peoria-sts.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE MEN AT 255 West Madison-st. MARTIN.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Call immediately. 3530 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL THAT CAN DO GENeral housework. Call at 4010 Ellis-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL to wait on tables in Winter's Cafe & Bakery, 279 State-st., corner Van Buren.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Protestant girl to cook, wash, and iron for a family of four. 1516 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family. Apply at 688 North Park-av., near Wisconsin-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must be a good laundress and bring references. 3326 Vernon-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Call at 756 Sedgwick-st. Small family.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSMAKERS. 1914 Indiana-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—GOOD MACHINE HAND ON white work; steady place and good pay. 2721 State-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER CAPABLE OF taking charge of an establishment where 25 men are boarded and a separate table kept for the proprietor; must be a middle-aged woman of thorough respectability, without incumbrances, who can bring her own help. For the right person a good home, good wages, and permanent employment. H 97, Tribune office.

NURSES.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE FOR AN INfant. Apply at 468 Washington-boulevard Friday and Saturday. Must have good references.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO take light work at their own homes; $1 to $3 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; a great demand for our work. Address, with stamp, Crown Mfg. Company, 294 Vine-st., Cincinnati, O.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., corner of Fourth-av.—Low rates given on storage for furniture, merchandise, buggies, etc.; advances made. Telephone No. 801. CHAS. F. KEELER, Proprietor.

CHICAGO FAMILY STORAGE WAREhouse, 214 Randolph-st., for furniture, merchandise, etc. Low rates, goods moved, advances made.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established 1875, for storage of household goods; private compartments.

ILLINOIS FIRE-PROOF STORAGE HOUSE, 46 North Morgan-st., for furniture, carriages; separate rooms; covered teams for moving; free drayage. G. W. ROBINSON.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE CO., 350 and 352 Wabash-av.—New and improved facilities for storage of household goods: compartments.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ONE 12-FOOT RANGE (3 SECtions), 2 broilers, 1 galvanized bakers' oven, 1 large watertank, water heater, sideboards, plated-ware; everything in first-class condition; will sell cheap for cash; just the things for hotel or first-class restaurant. Address J. B. SEGHERS JR., Superintendent Union League Club.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A 12-ROOM house. No. 1219 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—3516 MICHIGAN-AV., 10 ROOMS of furniture for sale; must sell by the 1st of May.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT BEDROOM suits, entirely new; also parlor suit; will sell cheap. 2228 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—56-INCH AMERICAN RUDGE bicycle, ball bearings all around, including Coe double grip, ball pedals, 6-inch cranks, long-distance saddle, in first-class condition, cheap. Address J. M. TRYON, Toledo, Ohio.

FOR SALE—FRAME BUILDING WITH 4 5-room apartments, to be removed. A. CUMMINGS, 151 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—TO be moved, 225 Washington-boulevard, good frame house on brick basement. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—MAN OF BUSINESS ability and capital sufficient to carry on grain commission business in Duluth. Advertiser has the business, but needs $10,000 and the services of a good man; no speculation; all legitimate business. Address A 28, Tribune office.

$100 FOR $60—WANTED—A SILENT OR active partner in a business now established that will pay as above; no money will be asked for till $100 of approved security is forthcoming for every $60 advanced; this will bear the closest investigation; is no patent or mining scheme, but a business done with the best people of this country; none but parties having money, sand, and sense need answer this for interview. Address L 24, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

CHAPIN, 91 DEARBORN-ST., BUYS BOOKS.
Chapin's is the oldest book house in the city.
Chapin pays the cash in your hand.
Chapin will buy books in any quantity.
Chapin is four doors north of Washington-st.
Chapin has the largest stock in the city.
Chapin receives books of some kind daily.
Chapin always buys anything that is antique.

MILLER'S OLD BOOK STORE.
8,000 Vols. Books in Stock.
Cash Paid for Books and Magazines.
MILLER, No. 2 Arcade-court.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON LONG TIME, A BUILDING 77x266 feet, on State-st., east front, 158 feet north of Thirty-fourth-st., well calculated for storage. Apply on the premises.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

DR. ELIZABETH J. FRENCH, THE scientist, is at the Tremont House, en route for Philadelphia.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—SIX SOLID BRASS GAS FIXTures for store use, good as new; bargain. Call at furniture store 222 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. Phrase-writing taught throughout the course. First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. HANNA.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—1 WILLCOX & GIBBS AUTOmatic, 1 Domestic, 1 Singer oscillator, 1 W. & W. No. 8, warranted perfect, very cheap if taken this week. 44 South Clark-st., second floor.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ENGINE, BOILER, surfacer sticker, saw-table, and shafting, rear 1515 State-st. Call any day this week from 2 to 6 p. m.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEAUTIFUL book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven"; the work of best authors; a choice volume, elegantly illus.; worth its weight in gold for home. R. C. TREAT, 199 Clark-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., main floor, 57 Dearborn-st.:
2843 Indiana-av., 10-room brick.
19 Douglas-av., southwest corner Lake-av.: 12-room house; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; $1,000.
3405 Indiana-av., 10-room brick house, furnished; $83.33.
2951 Groveland-av., elegant new 11-room house, red-stone front, modern in every respect; $100.
262 Thirty-third-st., 7-room cottage, bath, etc., in first-class order, south front; $30.
260 Thirty-third-st., 7-room cottage: same as above.
2301 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement 10-room brick house; will put in good repair; $65.
1473 Wabash-av., two-story frame; $50.
2523 Michigan-av., 2-story frame, with brick basement; 10 rooms; will put in good repair; $60.
3447 Indiana-av., 10-room brick house in good repair; $45.
2121 Indiana-av., 10-room frame house, modern improvements; outside windows to every room; fine repair; $75.

TO RENT—
3228 Wabash-av., a fine modern brown-stone house, elegantly furnished or unfurnished; 12 rooms; D.-R. and K. on main floor; in perfect order.
3230 Wabash-av., fine modern brown-stone house; 12 rooms; D.-R. and K. on main floor; in fine order.
B. D. SLOCUM, Room 1, 106 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—ONLY ONE LEFT of the new and artistic 9-room houses, Ellis-av., just north of Thirty-seventh-st., east front; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; four chambers, besides girl's room; hanging bay-windows with Venetian blinds, French plate and art glass; gas-fixtures, furnace, wood and tile mantels, cellar, laundry, and attic for storage; very convenient to cable and Illinois Central cars.
A good barn to each house. Apply at room 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MAY 1—10-ROOM HOUSE ON Twenty-fourth-st., east of Wabash-av.; will be put in good repair. Inquire at 2359 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—2357 WABASH-AV., 2-story and basement dwelling, in good repair. Inquire at 2359 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NO. 2 COLLEGE-PLACE, TWO-story, attic and basement 12-room house; brown stone front. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE—
1909 Indiana-av., splendid location; 12 rooms; repairing throughout.
3016 Groveland-av., 2-story stone-front, in perfect order; convenient to Illinois Central and cable cars.
Apply to KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 9 and 10, at 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—HOUSE, SOUTH Side, $100; furnished flat, 1341 Oakwood-boulevard, $53; 1310 Oakwood, $40; 1126 Forty-first-st., $40; 1305 Bowen-av., $40; 4340 Belview-av., $30; 3745 Lake-av., $55. B. F. HEAD, Room 48 Major Block.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, TWO STORIES and basement, 2958 Indiana-av., 10 rooms; rent $60; will paper and put in good repair. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2401 SOUTH PARK-AV., 14-room brick house, two bath-rooms, furnace, etc. Very moderate. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSES—214 DEARborn-av.; also 285 La Salle-av. OHLERKING, Room 11, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF Eighteenth-st.—An elegantly-furnished 12-room residence; all modern conveniences; 1 to 3 years; to private family. EDWIN F. GETCHELL & CO., Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
1626 Indiana-av., south of Sixteenth-st., east front, fine 3-story and basement stone-front house, with sub-cellar, well arranged, $100 per month.

TO RENT—164 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., TWO-story swell-front brick house, cemented basement; unexceptionable neighborhood. Apply to TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2219 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY and basement stone front, 9 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on first floor. N. SAWYER, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT HOUSE, 10 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; large yard and stable. 2620 Calumet-av. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—2212 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY red brick, swell front, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; dining-room on first floor; lot 180 feet deep. N. SAWYER, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—2720 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY stone front, all improvements and in fine order. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 97.

TO RENT—1918 WABASH-AV., A 2-STORY frame. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 97.

TO RENT—NO. 3604 DEARBORN-ST., 7-room swell-front brick house; $35. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, brick basement, 3013 Indiana-av., in good repair, for one or two years from 1st of May. Inquire of R. W. ROLOSON, 8 Sherman-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 1 East Fortieth-st. Inquire of C. A. BARKER, 238 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE ON TWENTY-THIRD-st., near Cottage Grove-av. BOGUE & HOYT, 174 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Monroe.

TO RENT—1726 PRAIRIE-AV.—10 ROOMS; choice location, and very cheap. W. D. WALKER, Room 43 Portland Block.

TO RENT—TWO FINE 10-ROOM HOUSES IN Ellis Park; will be put in elegant order and rent made satisfactory to first-class tenants. BURBANK & CO., Tribune Building.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st.—An elegantly-furnished 12-room residence, having all modern conveniences; 1 year to private family. EDWIN F. GETCHELL & CO., Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW, ELEGANT, MODERN 12-room houses at 3315 and 3317 Vincennes-av.; also at 3242 Lake-av. and 3248 Graves-place. Call at 170 Madison-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NEW 22-FOOT WIDE 10-room house; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; 114 and 118 Thirty-third-st.: open; go see it.

TO RENT—NO. 3907 LAKE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement 10-room house; pleasant location; convenient to trains. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$25—NICE 6-ROOM HOUSE, 127A Thirty-fifth-st.; go see it; possession at once.

TO RENT—2244 AND 2248 MICHIGAN-AV. boulevard. F. N. MILLS, 35 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3241 MICHIGAN-AV., HOUSE 10 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; low rent. B. R. DE YOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON DEARBORN-ST., between Harrison and Polk-sts.; contains 19 rooms, in good condition; parlors elegantly papered; furniture can be purchased on easy payments if desired. Apply at Room 37, 97 Clark-st. (Reaper Block.)

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINE MODERN houses on Indiana-av., corner of Eighteenth-st., eleven rooms; very convenient. W. D. WALKER, Room 43 Portland Block.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV.—3947; FINE RED pressed-brick front house; two stories and cellar; all finished in fine shape; convenient to boulevard trains; $50. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st. Room 18.

TO RENT—ON PRAIRIE AV.—TWO CONvenient and desirable 9-room houses, in best of neighborhoods. Terms moderate. Inquire of TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A NICE HOUSE on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st.; this is a fine opportunity for a desirable tenant. BOGUE & HOYT, 174 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Monroe.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE house, 2249 Wabash-av., 14 rooms, dining-room on main floor, seven chambers, brick barn. Apply to E. B. MYERS, 130 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., 2238, 3-STORY and basement, east front, 12 rooms, $100 per month. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—3944 PRAIRIE-AV.—ELEGANT 9-room dwelling; stone front; every modern improvement; all in first-class condition; perfect sewerage; $50. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., 2235, 2 STORIES and cellar; stone-front house; comfortable and convenient house; $65; C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 2015 Wabash-av.; rent low. D. HARRY HAMMER, 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3730 LAKE-AV., EAST FRONT, new modern 10-room house, overlooking the lake; finished very handsomely; every convenience; P. and D.-K. on first floor. ROSE & BARRY, 72 Dearborn.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE 2931 Wabash-av.
Large lot northeast corner of Eighteenth and Canal-sts.; good location for hardwood lumber-yard. Apply to H. M. BOICE, at office of Cutler, White & Boice, west end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

TO RENT—FOREST-AV., NEAR THIRTY-third-st.—New 2-story and cellar modern brick residence, 9 rooms; some furnishings for sale. EDWIN F. GETCHELL & CO., Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3724 LANGLEY-AV.—NEW 2-story and cellar house, 4 rooms deep, near C. & R. I. and Illinois Central, suburban trains, and cable cars. Apply to OWNER, 3726 Langley-av.

TO RENT—OR SALE—ELEGANT NEW and extra complete, 12-room stone-front house, 3625 Grand-boulevard; open. WILL H. MOORE, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 4026 DREXEL-BOULEVARD, 9-room house; has just been put in perfect condition. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT — FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, No. 3004 South Park-av. For particulars address L 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 137 Thirty-fourth-st.; fine location; $50. W. D. WALKER, Room 43 Portland Block.

TO RENT—3403 WABASH-AV.—FINE 10-room stone-front. J. C. McCORD, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AND NOW VACANT—3145 Groveland-av.; 9 rooms; every convenience; double windows, screens, etc.; one minute from Illinois Central Railroad and cable. Inquire at 3143 Groveland-av.

TO RENT—3406 PRAIRIE-AV.—MARBLE-front, 7 rooms, fine cellar; $31.66.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., NEAR THIRtieth-st.—New 2-story and cellar stone-front residence, 10 rooms, hardwood finish, to private family only. EDWIN F. GETCHELL & CO., Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD, NEAR Grand-boulevard, new stone front, 9 rooms, 3 rooms deep; $50. C. C. LANDT & CO., 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2976 INDIANA-AV., 10 ROOMS. G. W. CASS, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1831 MICHIGAN-AV.—THIRteen rooms in excellent repair. Inquire at Room 35, 99 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
GOOD HOUSES.
397 West Randolph-st., a good 10-room brick, with good barn; will be put in good repair.
464, 466, and 468 West Randolph-st., 3 good houses.
489 West Adams-st., a fine house.
12 Throop-st., near Madison.
275 Warren-av.
230, 321, and 331 Park-av.
New and elegant house, West Washington-boulevard, corner Clarkson-court, and others.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—28 THROOP-ST., A 2-STORY and basement stone-front house, 9 rooms, furnace and gas-fixtures, in splendid repair; $[illegible] month, possession May 1.
43 Elizabeth-st., 9-room stone-front house, first house east of Washington boulevard; rent $[illegible] month, possession at once.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—
23 South Ashland-av., 10-room stone front, $[illegible]
332 South Morgan-st., 8-room stone front, $[illegible]
664 Carroll-av., 8-room stone front, $25.
104½ Artesian-av., 6-room stone front, $20.
37 Emerson-av., 6-room brick, $16.
HULL, 614 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—$17—2-STORY 7-ROOM BRICK house in fine order. 1167 Grenshaw-st.
$17—2-story brick, in fine order, 1171 Grenshaw-st.
$15—Brick cottage, 1156 Harvard-st.
$15—Brick cottage, 1170 Harvard-st.
Inquire at 540 South Western-av.

TO RENT—929 AND 943 MONROE-ST. AND 112 Oakley-av.—Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; neighborhood unsurpassed; houses have every modern convenience; are in excellent repair and will be kept so. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room [illegible].

TO RENT—NO. 1168 GENESEE-AV.—LAWNdale—8-room house, $20. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE 870 FULTON ST. 11 rooms, $30 per month; also 20 North Ashland-av., $30 per month. Inquire 278 Michigan av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT 11-ROOM HOUSE, 58 Warren-av., near Ashland-av., to a quiet family; the present occupants, three adults, would like to rent all but two of the chambers.

TO RENT—566 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—New modern house, two parlors, dining-room and kitchen on first floor, six bedrooms, bath, etc.; laundry and coal-cellar, gas-fixtures, screens, etc., complete. Apply to W. M. ADAMS, 38 Montauk Block or 564 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—$20 A MONTH—NEW 2-STORY brick, modern improvements, at Millard-av.; good neighborhood. GARLICK, 118 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — 719 WASHINGTON-BOULevard, 2-story basement brick house; corner; modern. E. J. WICKHAM, 218 La Salle-st., Room [illegible].

TO RENT — 312½ WEST RANDOLPH-ST., $20; six rooms. Inquire of THOMAS BRENAN, Room 16 County Treasurer's office.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, 659 Adams-st. Inquire of J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—450 CONGRESS-ST.—NEW MODern house, four rooms deep. A. M. EVANS, 234 Clark-st.

TO RENT—$50 TO $60—2-STORY AND CELlar, 9 to 11 room houses, corner Laflin and Harrison-sts.; 656 Harrison-st., with barn; and [illegible] West Jackson-st. GEO. J. TITUS, 173 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—VACANT.
257 Hermitage-av., 2-story brick........[illegible]
266 Wood-st., 2-story brick, all improvements....[illegible]
43 North Ashland-av., 9-room stone front.......[illegible]
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 185 Dearborn-st., Room [illegible].

TO RENT—SMALL BRICK HOUSE, [illegible] Walnut-st.; cheap to good tenant. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY CARTER H. HARRISON Jr., 204 Dearborn-st.
10-room stone-fronts, 595 and 603 Monroe-st., with barns, $60; without, $50.
Same, 596 Jackson-st., $50; 218, 220, 224, 228 Marshfield-av., near Van Buren-st., $42.
9-room brick, 1216 Harrison-st., near Western-av., $20.

TO RENT—NO. 1081 WEST JACKSON-ST., handsome 8-room house; $25. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—666 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD Cottage, 9-rooms, and barn. Rent, $37. C. B. BRIGHAM, 126 Washington-st., Room [illegible].

TO RENT — $40 PER MONTH — 12-ROOM brick house, with large grounds, 256 Campbell-av. Inquire 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE TWO AND THREE story brick houses on Pearce-st., with all modern conveniences; near business centre. Apply to ROBBINS & BLOOD, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$27.50—NEWLY-PAPERED 8-room cottage and cellar. 243 Campbell-av., 1st door north of Van Buren-st.; go see it.

TO RENT—642 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, 2-story basement brick. 112 Park-av., 3-story house; large lot and large barn. Inquire at Room [illegible], 162 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—274 SOUTH HOYNE-AV., NINE-room house and barn, all in good order; rent only $25. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington & Halsted.

TO RENT—NO. 409 SUPERIOR-ST.—[illegible] story and cellar 18-room brick residence, beautifully lighted, to private family. EDWIN F. GETCHELL & CO., Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD BRICK HOUSE, [illegible] rooms, 397 West Randolph-st.; will be put in order; will sell same for $5,500. Rent, $45. JOS. CHILDS, 73 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND CELLAR [illegible] room house, with parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; bath, furnace, gas, papered, all improvements; price $35. No. 1084 West Monroe-st. E. J. EICH, 1088 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICE 9-ROOM HOUSE, NO. [illegible] Loomis-st.; all modern improvements; $[illegible] per month. Apply at 227 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—3323 FOREST-AV.—PARLOR, dining-room, library, and kitchen on main floor. PAUL BROWN, Room 28, 88 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—11 ASTOR-ST., 2-STORY AND cellar dwelling; dining-room and kitchen on main floor.
17 Astor-st., 3-story and cellar dwellings; dining-room and kitchen on first floor. Both houses in excellent repair.
These houses are near Division-st., and one block from North State-st. cars.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—338 NORTH STATE-ST.—A [illegible]-room marble-front house; convenient and desirable; $65. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, MY RESidence, 7 Astor-st., corner of Division-st., near Lake-Shore drive and State-st. cars, with large yard and barn. Apply to GEO. G. NEWBURY, [illegible] La Salle-st., or to H. F. WAITE.

TO RENT—DEARBORN-AV., 377 AND 379—13 rooms, elegant houses, choicest locality. These houses will be decorated to suit tenants. Three years' leases to strictly private families only. A. T. EWING, Room 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—406 CHESTNUT-ST., NINE-ROOM house, with all modern improvements. B. F. QUIMBY, 220 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT house on La Salle-av.; 12 rooms. GEO. E. PURINGTON, at Merchants' Safe Deposit Co., [illegible] La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—2 CHOICE [illegible]-room houses, 324 and 326 Elm-st. W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—250 ONTARIO, STONE FRONT, 9 rooms and attic, billiard room, and stable; newly papered and painted, splendid body Brussels and Louett carpets, for sale at one-fourth cost. Rent $70.

TO RENT—62 RUSH-ST.—THIRTEEN ROOMS. Inquire at Room 35, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT [illegible]-room brick house, 313 Orchard-st., corner Garfield-av., nice house, genteel neighborhood; rent $35; a bargain; come and see it.

TO RENT—$40—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE with barn; choice locality on North Side.
14-room brick house, Webster-av., near Lincoln Park; low rental. W. L. DAVIS & CO., 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ORCHARD-ST., NEAR GARfield-av., 2 new pressed brick front 9-room houses, every convenience; furnace and laundry; very light; rental $40. J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room [illegible].

TO RENT — FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses on Ontario and Erie-sts. G. K. HIGH, 166 Randolph-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front, 373 Centre-st., near Lincoln Park. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—NO. 6 WASHINGTON-PLACE. C. H. MILLIKEN, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LINCOLN-AV., BETWEEN CENtre-st. and Garfield-av., 2-story and cellar houses; bath-room, gas-fixtures, laundry [illegible]; have all modern improvements, one block from Lincoln Park; rent $50 per month. A. LOEB & BRO., [illegible] to 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—476 LA SALLE-AV.—3-STORY and basement, $65. CHAS. B. KING, [illegible].

TO RENT—FURNISHED, BRICK HOUSE, Lincoln-av., between Wisconsin and Centre-sts., at low rate to couple or adults. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TWO OF THE ELEGANT NEW houses on Lake-av., near Forty-second-st.; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; [illegible] sleeping-rooms; first floor in hardwood; [illegible] modern hall; plate and pyrographic glass; [illegible] sewer and plumbing; 32 daily Hyde Park trains [illegible] blocks; all Michigan Southern Board of Trade [illegible] in two blocks; open all the week. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRAME HOUSE, [illegible] ly furnished, in first-class neighborhood. [illegible] ences required. Address L 18, Tribune office.

RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

ALUMET-AV., NEAR THIR-
2-story and cellar stone-front re-
hardwood finish, to private family
EDWIN F. GETCHELL & CO.,
Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

AKWOOD-BOULEVARD, NEAR
ard, new stone front, 9 rooms, a
C. C. LANDT & CO., 150 Dearborn-st.

78 INDIANA-AV., 10 ROOMS.
99 Washington-st.

1831 MICHIGAN-AV.—THIS-
excellent repair. Inquire at Room
-st.

WEST SIDE.

GOOD HOUSES.
ph-st., a good 10-room brick, with
put in good repair.
West Randolph-st., 3 good houses.
-st., a fine house.
ar Madison.

Park-av.
st house, West Washington-boule-
ison-court, and others.
IGHT, Washington and Halsted.

3 THROOP-ST., A 2-STORY
stone-front house, 9 rooms, fur-
tures, in splendid repair; $30 per
May 1.
5-room stone-front house, first
Washington boulevard; rent $60 per
at once.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO.,
89 Randolph-st.

OUSES.
land-av., 10-room stone front, $60.
-st., 8-room stone front, $25.
-room stone front, $25.
6-room stone front, $20.
6-room brick, $16.
HULL, 614 WestLake-st.

17—2-STORY 7-ROOM BRICK
order, 1167 Grenshaw-st.
in fine order, 1171 Grenshaw-st.
re, 1156 Harvard-st.
ne, 1170 Harvard-st.
uth Western-av.

AND 943 MONROE-ST. AND
v.—Dining-room and kitchen on
borhood unsurpassed; houses have
venience; are in excellent repair.
IN, 126 Washington-st., Room 18.

D. 1168 GENESEE-AV.—LAWN-
ouse, $20.
ER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

HOUSE 870 FULTON ST. 11
month; also 20 North Ashland av.
quire 278 Michigan av.

PLEASANT 11-ROOM HOUSE,
, near Ashland-av, in a quiet fam-
occupants, three adults, would like
of the chambers.

WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD
n house, two parlors, dining-room,
st floor, six bedrooms, bath, etc.;
cellar, screens, screens, etc.
Apply to W. M. ADAMS,
ock or 564 Washington-boulevard.

0 A MONTH—NEW 2-STORY
improvements, at Millard-av.; good
AHLICK, 118 Dearborn-st.

719 WASHINGTON-BOUL-
basement brick house; corner;
CKHAM, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

312½ WEST RANDOLPH-ST.,
s. Inquire of THOMAS BRENAN,
reasurer's office.

2-STORY AND BASEMENT
ouse, 659 Adams-st. Inquire of J.
st.

50 CONGRESS-ST.—NEW MOD-
four rooms deep. A. M. EVANS.

50 TO $60—2-STORY AND CEL-
om houses, corner Laflin and Har-
rison-st., with barn; and 539 West
J. TITUS, 172 La Salle-st.

ACANT.
-av., 2-story brick.....$27.50
ory brick, all improvements..... 32.50
-av., 2-story frame, 6 rooms..... 12
Thirtieth-st., second floor, 4 rooms..... 13

RENT—FINE 8-ROOM HOUSE, WITH
large grounds, at Clarendon Hills; only $15.
W. D. WALKER, Room 43 Portland Block.

RENT—HOUSE AND LOT AT NOR-
wood Park, cheap. Apply to MONTGOMERY &
SMITH, 87 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS LEFT IN
the elegant fire-proof McLennan Building, cor-
ner Thirty-first-st. and South Park-av. Flats from
$15 to $25, according to size and location; hardwood
finish, tree water, gas-fixtures, shades, screens, cur-
tain poles and rings, picture moldings and hooks, ele-
vator and janitor service. Everything first-class.
Plans at our office.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO.,
Main floor, 57 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO MODERN WHITE STONE-
front houses in Madison Park. Also one new
brick stone-front with kitchen on main floor.
Five minutes walk from Madison Park Station on
Illinois Central Railroad. J. H. DUNHAM, room 5,
79 State-st.

TO RENT—AT GLENCOE—A NEW AND
very attractive 8-room house, with fine grounds,
fruit and shade trees; $27.50.
CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—NINE-ROOM HOUSE WITH
barn and garden, near lake shore, Winnetka; $20.
J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON AND SOUTH
Evanston, good houses at reasonable rates.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 80 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV., 4103, A FINE
stone-front two-story and cellar dwelling, all pa-
pered and fired in the finest manner; improvement
convenient to boulevard trains; $40. C. W. PIERCE,
84 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD, NEAR THE CARS,
an 8-room house. WRIGHT & TURNER,
116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

TO RENT—CHOICE LOCALITY, HYDE
Park—A beautiful story-and-a-half cottage, with
modern conveniences; rent $30 per month. In-
quire of JAMES HOOD, Room 117 Adams Express
building.

TO RENT—EVANSTON—10-ROOM HOUSE,
all conveniences, corner lot, near depot, $55; 9-
room house, Benson-av., $40.
South Evanston—Nice 8-room house and barn near
main good location, $30. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO.,
86 La Salle st.

TO RENT—AT RAVENSWOOD—A FUR-
nished cottage of six rooms, bath-room, closets,
water, etc. Address Box 309, Ravenswood.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, NO 7
Forty-third-st; south front; papered, etc.; handy
to C. R. R. Also brick house No. 1114 Forty-first-
av. C. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—612 HINMAN-
av., furnished or unfurnished; possession im-
mediately. JOHN H. AVERY, 13 Reaper Block.

TO RENT — $25 — 7-ROOM HOUSE AND
barn, near depot. Oak Park. S. DUNLOP, 620
First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—NICE HOUSES IN HIGHEST
and healthiest suburbs. MOORE'S Agency,
Mower's Grove.

TO RENT—BY POLKEY & McCALLUM, 112
Randolph-st:
In Forty-third-st., 10-room brick, all conveniences.$40
In Thirty-first-st., 9-room frame, 6 rooms..... 12
In Thirtieth-st., second floor, 4 rooms..... 13

TO RENT—FINE 8-ROOM HOUSE, WITH
large grounds, at Clarendon Hills; only $15.
W. D. WALKER, Room 43 Portland Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT AT NOR-
wood Park, cheap. Apply to MONTGOMERY &
SMITH, 87 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT— GOOD FLATS.
1035 and 1037 West Adams-st.
643 West Harrison-st.
455 West Harrison-st.
166, 170, and 172 West Washington-st.
44, 46, and 48 South Halsted-st.
55 and 61 South Halsted-st.
329 and 369 West Van Buren-st.
245 to 259 Centre-av., corner McAllister-place.
And a large list of others by
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.
Open every evening till 8.

TO RENT—$8 PER MONTH—ONE FLAT,
453 South Western-av.
$11 per month—One flat, 497 South Western-av.
$11 per month—One flat, 523 South Western-av.
$11 per month—One flat, 1156 Grenshaw-st.
$11 per month—One flat, 1167 Fillmore-st.
$8.50 per month—One flat, 4 rooms, 1183 Fillmore-st.
$12 per month—One flat, 6 rooms, 1149 W. Taylor-st.
$10 per month—One flat, 4 rooms, 1186 Harvard-st.
Inquire at 540 South Western-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT IN THE "NEW-
port" apartment building, corner of Pine and
Ontario-sts.
Corner flat in the "Albany" apartment building,
corner of Clark and Indiana-sts.; these flats contain
all modern improvements, including steam heat, hot
and cold water, mirror, hardwood mantels and side-
boards, gas-fixtures, and are elegantly decorated
throughout. Apply to
JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELEGANT AND
best-lighted flats on the North Side, at 417 La
Salle-av., corner of Division-st.; steam heating,
hardwood floors, beautiful mantels, fine view of
lake and neighboring streets. Also flats at 482 and
538 North Clark-st., with large yards. Apply to
A. F. STEVENSON, 36 South Clark-st., Room 11,
or at 378 La Salle-av.,
at 1 and 6 p. m.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, 93 NORTH
Clark-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND FLATS IN
the apartment building "Illinois," 263 and 265
Illinois-st.; 7 rooms each, modern, $50. Apply to A.
CUMMINGS, 151 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO PRIVATE EXTRA SEVEN-
room flats, corner, 212 Oak-st.; Tennessee man-
tels; all rooms with outside exposure; and open into
halls.
Six-room flat, 210 Oak-st. Inquire of OWNER, 212
Oak-st.

TO RENT—180 CASS-ST. — AN ELEGANT
flat, 36x71 feet, 8 large rooms, beautifully papered;
immediate possession. J. P. DWYER, 68 State-st.

TO RENT—29 PINE-ST., STONE-FRONT
building, parlor floor and basement, 9 rooms, $40
per month. Second flat, 7 rooms, modern improve-
ments, $35 per month; elegantly papered and decor-
ated. Inquire at building.

TO RENT—IN THE APARTMENT BUILDING
"Marquette," corner Rush and Ohio-sts., two of
the 8-room flats, with south and west exposure,
finished in oak, hardwood floors, and every modern
improvement. J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room
822.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS, ELEVEN ROOMS
each. 127 North Clark-st. Inquire up-stairs.

TO RENT—CHOICE SECOND STORY COR-
ner flat, 150 La Salle-av.; 7 rooms, all outside
windows; also 6-room flat, 188 Erie-st. D. J GAL-
LERY, 152 La Salle-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—$15—LOWER FLAT, BRICK, 5
rooms, furnace, hot and cold water, in desirable
neighborhood. Apply at 327 Bissell-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1ST—A PARLOR FLOOR
and basement of 9 rooms and a bath-room, 273
Ontario-st., east of Clark. Inquire of H. KLARE, 70
North Clark-st., second floor.

TO RENT—7-ROOM APARTMENT IN
Hotel de Lincoln, 60 and 62 Wisconsin-st.; steam
heat. Owner, A. NELSON, Room 100 Metropolitan
Block.

TO RENT — 247 NORTH STATE-ST. — A
fine 6-room flat; good light, bath, etc.; $31 per
month. JOHN K. DWYER, 68 State-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—CHOICE 6 AND
8-room flats near car, State and Division-sts.
W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT — ORCHARD-ST., NEAR GAR-
field-av., 2 flats, 7 rooms, first and second floors,
light, convenient and new; rent $20. J. W. HOWELL,
112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, A FEW
of those choice 7 and 9 room apartments in the St.
Benedict, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; steam
heat, janitor service, etc. J. HINSELLA,
154 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—IN THE ONTARIO—CORNER
Ontario and North State-sts., flat of 10 rooms;
steam-heat, elevators, janitors, gas-fixtures, screens,
hardwood floors, etc.; every convenience. Apply for
permits to see premises to S. LAWRENCE WILL-
IAMS, Room 85, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST AND SECOND
flats, 36 Pearson-st., 8 rooms, bath-room, screens,
range, refrigerator, laundry, and all modern conven-
iences. Apply to D. G. HAMILTON or P. E. STAN-
LEY, 96 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—154 LA SALLE-
av., corner Erie-st., fine flats.
209 and 211 East Erie-st., three good flats.
SOUTH SIDE.
433, 435, and 437 West Thirty-first-st., six nice flats
only $18. Key at drug-store southwest corner Thirty-
first-st. and Wentworth-av.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.
Open every evening.

TO RENT—3 FLATS IN 3011 FIFTY-THIRD-
st., Hyde Park, at $12, $14, and $16 per month.
Apply to
J. N. BARKER, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOMS IN THE PUL-
man Building; fire-proof; hard-wood finish; ele-
vators day and night; excellent service; best of
light; complete appointments for health and com-
fort; elegant surroundings and select occupancy;
quiet, modern, stylish, and notably convenient to
business and amusements. The Cafe Albion has
speaking connections with each room.
TURNER & BOND, Agents, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM AND SMALL
room off. 2389 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISH-
ed rooms, on second floor, in vicinity of Chicago
University and Thirty-fourth-st. near cable cars;
private family. Address G 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR
gentlemen. 400 Wabash-av., second floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 11 EAST
Congress-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, EN SUITE OR
single. 371 Wabash-av., second flat.

TO RENT—1727 INDIANA-AV.—I WILL
give in exchange for board for myself and
daughter the rent of furnished sitting-room, large
bedroom, dining-room, servant's room, kitchen,
and laundry; possession MAY 1; references ex-
changed.

TO RENT—LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT
room, with alcove east and south; barn. 1914 In-
diana-av.

TO RENT — 278 MICHIGAN AV. FUR-
nished large and small front rooms.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS AND BATH, EVERY
convenience, in the new building corner Lake
and Ada-sts., for $25 per month. LYMAN & GID-
DINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—151 LOOMIS-ST.—TWO FUR-
nished rooms adjoining, and single room, all
nicely furnished.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
rooms; all conveniences, including steam heat,
elevator, etc. The Albany, corner Indiana and Clark-
sts., Apartment O.

TO RENT—400 CHESTNUT-ST., CORNER
Cass, 4 or 6 rooms, partly furnished.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
room for gentleman; private family. 45 Pine-
st., Flat C.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORES AND FLOORS:

LAKE-ST.—No. 96—The second and third floors, each
30x136, with front and rear light and elevator,
between Dearborn and State-sts.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—One store in the new McLen-
nan Block, a corner. South Park-av.; 45 feet
above.
DEARBORN-ST.—The 3d, 4th, and 5th floors for light
manufacturing; each floor 24x64; low rent.
RIVER-ST.—Nos. 9 to 15, inclusive; 62x100, six-story
brick, suitable for any business.
STATE-ST.—No. 482½, store with 7 rooms above;
barn; $35 a month.
SIXTEENTH-ST.—No. 145, store and basement, 17½x
65; basement $20; store $50; both $70.
TAYLOR-ST.—No. 14, floor 30x50, hand elevator; rent
$50 per month.
STATE-ST.—Three upper stories of 54 rooms in
building near Harmon-court, for hotel.
ADAMS-ST.—No. 111, fine light basement, $40.
DEARBORN-ST.—No. 410, through to Fourth-av.,
two fronts, store and basement, $75.
WABASH-AV.—Store and two floors above, with
barn, $100 a month.
FRANKLIN-ST.—No. 111, good light basement, 25x60,
$25.
HARRISON-ST.—Corner Dearborn, the elegant new
building for rent, store and floors.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO.,
Main floor, 57 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., N.
W. corner Madison and Sangamon-sts.:
VACANT STORES.
627 West Van Buren-st., fine brick store and base-
ment, $45.
136 Milwaukee-av., large store, $35.
Southeast corner Milwaukee-av. and Halsted-st.,
large, light basement, $45.
1 Wood-st., brick store, $18.

TO RENT — FIRST-CLASS STORES—WA-
bash-av., near Madison-st., double store and base-
ment, from May 1.
Randolph-st., near State, double store and base-
ment, from April 24. E. J. HAWLEY,
190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT ON
Dearborn-st., near Van Buren; $100 per month.
J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORES—NORTHEAST CORNER
Polk-st. and Ogden-av., fine light and No. 1 locali-
ty for dry goods or clothing store; will rent alto-
gether or separate. Several fine flats in same block
vacant; look them over; they are fine. GRIFFIN &
DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT
brick building with large store and barn, 424 State-
st. T. J. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 143 WEST JACKSON-ST.
JOHN B. SHERWOOD, 327 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, SPLENDID STORE, 273
South Clark-st., near Board of Trade; 20x100; a
fine stand for business; very low rent. C. J. HAM-
BLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—CORNER DRUG-STORE, NORTH-
west corner Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-
av. Apply at Room 24, 236 State-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE, 25X100,
253 South Clark-st., near Post-Office, old stand
for boots, shoes, and gent's furnishing goods, cheap
to a good party. Inquire of WM. MESSINGER, Room
3, 133 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN THE HANDSOME
block just completed, corner Thirty-seventh-st.
and Cottage Grove-av. for a first-class grocery with a fine
meat market, a fine shoe store, a jewelry and
notion store, a good merchant tailor could not find a
better business center for a first-class trade.
A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—FINE STORE FOR FIRST-CLASS
meat market in that elegant block corner Forty-
first-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Agent on premises.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONT STORE, 3526
State-st., rent $25. D. HARRY HAMMER, 153
Washington-st.

TO RENT — STORE, NO. 206 STATE-ST.
O. SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES—
Parties desiring to engage in business will find
it to their advantage to call and see our list of well-
located stores. E. W. ZANDER & Co.,
169 Washington-st. and
69 South Clinton-st., cor. Madison.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO.
50 Dearborn-st.
Store No. 40 Dearborn-st., size 24x100 feet. Also
second floor, size 48x100.
Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—408 SOUTH CLARK-ST., STORE
20x80, connected with 40 rooms above; marble-
front block. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—
Elegant offices in the Pullman Building, especially
adapted for the use of corporations and lawyers,
and suitable for general business occupancy, strictly
fire proof, well lighted, and with best of elevator
and janitor service.
TURNER & BOND, Agents, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE FIRST-FLOOR
office at 77 South Clark-st.; large vault. Also
other offices in same building. M. ALMY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT — OFFICE 24X40, ON FIRST
floor. One store, first floor, 20x100, office front;
basement 80x100, separate or together. Apply to
SHERMAN HALL & CO.,
122 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—HALF LARGE OFFICE OPPO-
site the Court House, cheap to A1 party. W. L.
DAVIS & CO., 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE 194 CLARK-ST., ROOM
5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—155 WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE
light offices. Call at Room 10, 170 East Mad-
son-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—
LOFTS WITH POWER.
West Washington-st., corner Union, 42x150.
151 and 153 West Washington-st., 25x80.
W. Wide-place, southeast corner Canal and Wash-
ington-sts.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.
Open every evening.

TO RENT—170 MADISON-ST.—LOFTS SUIT-
able for light manufacturing; also offices with
vaults. Call at Room 10, 170 East Madison-st.

BARNS.

TO RENT—
LARGE BARN OR MANUFACTORY,
100 feet front by 72 deep (brick), on alley between
Wabash-av. and State-st., 145 feet north of Eigh-
teenth-st., for one or more years.
C. C. CLEAVER,
Home Insurance Building, 105 La Salle-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER—FIRST
floor, 2,000 square feet; second floor, 3,500 square
feet; fourth floor, 12,500 square feet. Fine light and
reasonable rent for a term of years. Apply on the
premises. The J. W. Reedy Elevator Manfg. Co., 83
to 91 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—ON CORNER OF MICHIGAN-
av. and Adams-st., in Pullman Building, store
5x61, or would let a portion of same. TURNER &
BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—RINK BUILDING, MICHIGAN-
av. and Congress-st., 90x205; fine for manufact-
uring, storage, drill-room, etc.
W. H. WALKER, Room 43 Portland Block.

TO RENT—NOS. 21 AND 23 RIVER-ST., 4-
story and basement brick store, 21½x80 to alley,
with power. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS
of the Dickey Building, now occupied by the Pub-
lic Library. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT,
and freight elevator—Third floor, 53x83, with light
on three sides, and third floor, 53x70, with light on
two sides; not for woodworking. BROWN BROS.,
Mfg. Co., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR OF NO. 208
State-st., near Adams, 20x100 feet, with freight
elevator. O. SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dear-
born-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SECOND AND
third floors of 117 and 119 Lake-st., with power,
steam heat, and elevator. J. D. WALLACE, Room
10 85 Clark-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT,
and elevator, good light room 32x75, room 32x50 on
Jefferson-st. Address K 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR—LARGE COR-
ner room with two vaults; best location in city
for wholesale jewelry; near corner State and Wash-
ington-sts. L 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE, LIGHT, HIGH BASE-
ment room (a corner) at 130 Washington-st. Also
some very desirable offices on first and second floors,
single and en suite, with vaults, plate glass windows,
steam heat, etc., in building 126 Washington-st., op-
posite Court-House. H. POTWIN,
126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY—TWO SMALL
docks in lumber district, 175 feet and 225 feet.
O. SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THIRD, FOURTH, AND FIFTH
stories of 63 and 65 Washington-st.; central and
desirable; space, 40x165 feet in each story; well light-
ed; steam heated; will have passenger and freight
elevators, with broad and attractive entrance from
street; will fit up to suit desirable tenants; ready by
June 1. ADAMS C. S. WALLER, 625 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—FOURTH FLOOR,
50x100 feet; second floor, 50x100 feet; splendid
light and good power; best location in the city for
manufacturing. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO.,
Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—ABOUT 2,500
square feet in furniture factory, rear 137 PAUL,
Throop-st.; piling room and steam heat. E. T. PAUL,
164 La Salle-st., Room 34.

TO RENT—FACTORY 60X80, FOUR FLOORS,
corner Lake and Peoria-sts.; boiler, engine,
shafting, pulleys, all in good condition for any kind
of manufacturing; rent cheap for one or more years
to a good tenant. Address A. W. OVITT, Lake and
Peoria-sts.

TO RENT—STORES AND LOFT, 27 AND 33
Market-st. Inquire of THOMAS BRENAN,
Room 16 County Treasurer's office.

TO RENT—ON FIFTH-AV., NEAR MADI-
son-st.—The finest front rooms and offices in this
city at the price. Mail Building, 116 and 118 Fifth-av.
Apply at once. JOHN WAIN, Real Estate and Rent-
ing, 133 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILD-
ing; boiler, engine, wood-working machinery,
elevator, etc. Inquire of owner, 261 Clybourn-av.

TO RENT—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF
building 215 State-st.; it is well lighted and
makes a first-class warerooom. Apply to
F. P. HANSEN,
Room 3, 56 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LISTS OF PROPERTY FOR
rent mailed free on application. Send for it be-
fore renting. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY POLKEY & McCALLUM,
112 Randolph-st.:
207 Ashland-av., elegant residence.....$60
341 West Adams-st., large brick house..... 65
20 St. John's place, 10 room brick and barn..... 50
654 West Madison-st., flat 6 rooms and bath..... 25
1063 West Adams-st., parlor floor, 6 rooms..... 25
276 South Leavitt-st., second floor, 7 rooms..... 25
373 West Madison-st., 5 front rooms and bath..... 18
346 Carroll-av., first floor, 7 rooms, brick..... 20
350 Fulton-st., second floor, 7 rooms..... 16
38 North Leavitt-st., first floor, 6 rooms..... 16
132 North Peoria-st., 7-room cottage..... 22
11 North Peoria-st., first floor, 6 rooms..... 16
881 West Indiana-st., 5 front rooms..... 15
373 West Indiana-st., 4 rear rooms, second floor..... 12
373 West Indiana-st., 5 front rooms, third floor..... 15
293 West Randolph-st., second floor, 6 rooms, bath. 20
533 Loomis-st., 7-room house..... 16
190 Henry-st., 5-room cottage..... 12
1048 West Adams-st., first floor, 6 rooms..... 16

TO RENT—
A 4-story and basement building, 28x80 feet, near
corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av., best location
in city for furniture.
South Water-st., near State, 4-story and basement
building, 40-foot front, $6,000.
2-story and basement brick building, 40x90 feet,
near corner Jackson-st. and Fifth-av., $135 per month.
Fifth-av., near Harrison, 2-story and basement
brick, 20x100 feet; will rent cheap.
Store on Madison-st., near La Salle, $2,300.
If you want to rent a building, store, office, or loft
on the South Side call and see me,
E. W. WESTFALL,
123 La Salle-st. (basement).

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING—SEC-
ond and fourth floors of northeast corner Canal
and Washington-sts., 40x140; light on three sides,
steam heat, power and elevator; also office room on
first floor, 12x25. Apply on premises. HAY & PREN-
TICE CO., 36 South Canal-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENT AND
wife—Two front unfurnished rooms, no house-
keeping, with respectable family; location south of
Eighteenth and east of State-st.; state terms, which
must be moderate. Address Z 368 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS
in a Jewish family for a man, wife, and two
children. Apply at 87 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN AND
wife wish 3 rooms or small flat furnished for
housekeeping; state terms. Address L 77, Trib-
une office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TASTFILY FINISHED
house east of Clark, between Ontario-st. and
North-av., kitchen on parlor floor; two in family.
O Y 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED
rooms in a nice neighborhood, without board,
by a responsible party; can furnish the best of ref-
erences. Address for several days L 21, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE,
pleasant location, 3 or 4 nicely furnished rooms
suitable for light housekeeping and convenient to
good horse cars; 2 more trains and street-cars.
Address L 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE
of 8 or 9 rooms, south of Twenty-second-st., by a
quiet family; terms must be reasonable. Address
J 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM
in a first-class private family, by a gentleman;
North Side preferred. Address N 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—EAST OF ASH-
land-av., 10-room house, with modern improve-
ments; $50 a month. Address N 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FINELY-FUR-
nished house in choice location, with good barn,
North Side preferred, by small and desirable family.
Address N 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO GENTLEMEN
desire a floor, mostly unfurnished, in a bright,
cheerful, strictly first-class house, north of Chicago-
av. and east of Clark-st. Best of references given.
Please state location and price. Address L 76, Trib-
une office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

9 TWENTY-SECOND-ST. — NICELY FUR-
nished rooms, with board; no moving.

40 THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—ONLY 4 BOARD-
ers wanted, who can give best recommenda-
tions for good home and board; parlors and bed-
rooms can be had, and bath-room in the house; $5
per week.

1517 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS
and superior board for gentlemen. Refer-
ences.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE
room, furnished or unfurnished, with
board; room for two gentlemen.

1823 AND 1825 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT
rooms with first-class table-board after
May 1. For particulars apply at 3165 Lake Park-av.

2226 WABASH-AV. — FRONT ALCOVE
or suite of rooms; also single rooms; all
conveniences in rooms. References exchanged.

NORTH SIDE.

59 RUSH-ST. — VERY DESIRABLE AND
elegantly-furnished room, with board, for gen-
tleman and wife; southern exposure.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD AND ROOM;
all conveniences.

223 ONTARIO-ST.—BACK PARLOR NOW,
upper alcove 1st May. Good board.

266 ONTARIO-ST. — NICELY-FURNISHED
alcove room with board.

WEST SIDE.

626 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD AND
nice large front alcove rooms, newly painted
and papered; all home comforts.

HOTELS.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 AND
76 Adams-st., between State and Dearborn. Don't
pay high prices; elegant rooms, 50c to $1 a day.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE—EUROPE-
an Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to
$3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE
Block—Is the largest and best European hotel
in the city, having 300 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to
$1 per day, according to size and location. Thomson's res-
taurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM WANTED BY A
young gentleman in a refined and strictly private
family, where all the comforts of a home can be
enjoyed; location, North Side; Dearborn or LaSalle-
av. preferred and not more than two miles from
Court-house. Address L 69, Tribune.

BOARD—HOME ACCOMMODATIONS IN A
private family by a young married couple; not
exceeding $50 per month; location near Chicago-av.,
east of Clark-st. Address C 700, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EASTERN COMPANY CONTROLLING
a new economical process for generating heat
and light for manufacturing establishments, would
like to meet two or more gentlemen with capital
with a view of forming a company in Chicago; the
process can be applied wherever heat (to any ex-
tent) is required; plant in operation exhibited and
explained. Address L 87, Tribune office.

DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES VALUED
at from $2,500 to $3,000 for sale at Willmar, Minn.
For particulars apply to J. W. L. CORNING, As-
signee, St. Paul, Minn.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WISCONSIN,
near St. Paul; good trade; $1,500 cash. PAUL
JESSUP, Minneapolis, Minn.

DRUG STOCK OF ABOUT $3,500 FOR SALE
in a leading city in Northern Minnesota; rare
chance for a quick purchaser; good reason for sell-
ing. NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—AT IOWA FALLS, IA., A
good, clean stock of dry goods, boots and shoes,
hats, caps, and clothing. This stock will be sold
cheap for cash, or close out partnership. This is a rare
chance for a live business-man to step into a good
paying business. Capital required, $7,000. For further
information apply to F. G. JONES, Oregon, Ill.

FOR SALE—14-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE
at half value; rooms well rented; location, East
Indiana-st. and neighborhood; owner leaving city.
JOHN ELLIS, Room 68, No. 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTUR-
ing and wholesale business; price, $3,000; rare op-
portunity for one or two business-men to make
money. Address L 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG AND GROCERY STORE;
satisfactory reasons for selling; manufacturing
town of 4,000; forty miles from Chicago. Address W.
A., care Fuller & Fuller Co.

FOR SALE—BAKERY AND ICE-CREAM
parlor; no better location in the city for an A1
baker and caterer; will sell cheap as I am not able to
manage it. Call and investigate at 3450 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF
11 rooms nicely furnished; marble-front house;
full of boarders; cheap. 327 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED PHO-
tograph gallery on one of the leading streets on
the West Side; 5,000 negatives; everything complete
and first-class. Address L 12, Tribune office.

PARTIES DESIRING TO INVEST IN CAT-
tle in Colorado or wishing information concerning
cattle ranges call on C. E. McConnell, Banker, Mont-
rose, Colo., Room 402 Sherman House, until April 19,
1886.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A CASH IN-
vestment.—A well established manufacturing
business now doing a trade of over $100,000 a year; the
products are copyrighted, well advertised, proprietary
articles, with an extensive sale in all parts of the
United States. Address all communications to "Cash
Investment," L 96, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ST. JAMES HOUSE—40 ROOMS,
connected, with splendid storeroom, suitable for
restaurant; 406 Clark-st.
A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSI-
ness, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriages,
deaths; ladies especially invited; questions answered
by mail. Diseases located and cured at once. MRS.
FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., south of Madison. Hours 9 to 5.

CARD AND PALM READER, GIVES NAMES,
advice. MRS. DE LACY and assistant, 1915 Wa-
bash-av.

DR. PAUL, ASTROLOGER AND CLAIR-
voyant, 427 West Madison-st., third floor, late of
New York, world-renowned reader of planets; sev-
enth son; 30 years' practice; gives advice on busi-
ness, marriage, removals, speculations, troubles, and
all affairs. True life horoscopes 50 cents.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CHARLEY: SOON AS POSSI-
ble. Write me when.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA
Salle-st., basement:
State-st., near Thirty-first, 3-story and basement
brick store, with 7-room flats above, finished in hard-
wood; $11,500.
Van Buren-st., corner store; rent $600; a bargain.
Near Jefferson Park, stone front house, 9 rooms,
elegantly papered and painted, gas-fixtures, and
furnace; this is a bargain; $5,250.
Park-av.—Here is one of the finest, cheapest,
and best-built houses on the West Side, and any one
who wants a nice home will say so; brick house of
ten rooms, lot 30x125; stands alone adjoining a $40,000
residence; the owner has just spent $1,500; it is in ele-
gant condition; stone walk in front and side; price
(now) $9,500.
Jackson-st., 10-room brick house; $5,000.
Monroe-st., 30x125; $150.
Jackson-st., northwest corner, 25x150.
Marshfield-av., 25 feet; $62.50.
Warren-av., northwest corner, 25 feet.
Jackson-st., northwest corner, 70x150; finest corner
on West Side for block of houses.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CENTRAL LEASE-
hold, running 20 years without change; paying
high rate of interest; $60,000; would take $15,000 in
other good property in part payment. PIERCE &
WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—A PLEASAN

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Senator Ingalls of Kansas is at the Grand Pacific.

M. J. J. Simmons and family, who have been absent five months in California, have returned.

IN GENERAL.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 64°; 9 a. m., 58°; 10 a. m., 65°; 11 a. m., 60°; 12 m., 61°; 1 p. m., 60°; 3 p. m., 62°; 6 p. m., 58°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.48; 6 p. m., 29.49.

The man who committed suicide at the Royal Hotel Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning had registered as Henry Hutson. A Mr. Henry A. Hutson of Litchfield, Mich., in order to reassure his friends, wishes it stated that he is still at home, alive.

The "Commercial Exchange," so-called, run as an employment agency by the man Dement, whose arrest was mentioned yesterday, must not be confounded with the "Commercial Exchange of Chicago," an incorporated association of wholesale grocers whose business is in a totally different line and entirely legitimate.

Pursuant to a call recently issued, a meeting of Illinois hotelkeepers will be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Springfield, April 20, for the purpose of organizing the "Illinois Hotelkeepers' Association," the objects of which will be the establishment of a better acquaintance among the hotel men of the State and the furtherance of plans which may prove of mutual benefit to employers and employés.

Congressman Nelson of Minnesota passed through the city for Washington. His train came through St. Cloud just twenty minutes before the cyclone visited that place, and, having passed through two similar visitations, he prophesied to a number of passengers as they were watching the clouds form that a cyclone was coming. Asked to explain how he knew, he said he felt it, and that was as near as he could describe his sensations.

The Western starch manufacturers, who have been endeavoring to form a combination for the last four months, made another attempt yesterday, but failed to come together on any basis satisfactory to all the firms. There are in the United States twenty-five firms manufacturing starch, and of these ten were represented at yesterday's meeting. The Eastern manufacturers have steadily opposed any coalition with their Western competitors, and what is most desired is said to be a combination which would keep Eastern starch from the Western trade.

Several County Commissioners yesterday discussed the statement published in THE TRIBUNE last Thursday in relation to the impending shortness of funds with which to meet expenses from next July until February, 1887, and it was their unanimous opinion that the only way out of the difficulty was to make a special assessment for the purpose named, although it was believed this scheme would meet with much opposition from certain classes. The idea of running the county on the credit plan was not considered feasible.

Mr. J. M. Kershaw of St. Louis has presented to Mrs. Grant an ingenious bronze tablet commemorating the military history of Gen. Grant. It is thirteen inches long, ten inches wide, and two and one-half inches thick. In the centre is a bust profile of the General. On the sides are shields representing the forty-nine States and Territories. Folds around the edges contain the names of the sixteen battles in which Grant was Commander in Chief. At the base is a medallion representing an Indian girl crowning him with a wreath. There is a profuse ornamentation with flowers, rosets, etc. Mr. Kershaw was occupied sixteen months in doing the work. A fac-simile of the memorial is on exhibition in the window of S. Hyman & Co.

County-Commissioner Hannigan visited the County Infirmary yesterday and reports that the institution is at present overcrowded to an alarming extent. There are now 1,444 patients on hand, which is a larger number than at any one time hitherto. In one ward alone there are fifty-two patients, who were sent there from the County Hospital, which is overcrowded almost as badly as the infirmary. The hospital now accommodates 650 patients, and 150 of these are obliged to lie on the floors of the different wards owing to insufficiency of room. Many individuals, however, in Chicago become very indignant when patients are sent to the poor-house from the hospital for lack of accommodation, without first ascertaining that such action is compulsory.

Warrants were put into the hands of constables in Justice Arnd's court yesterday morning to arrest George Hankins, Al Wightman, and Harry Romaine for keeping a common gambling-house at No. 134 South Clark street, the warrants charging that the offense had been committed more than twice. The complainant is Eugene F. Brown, a youth of 21, who claims to have lost considerable money playing games of chance in the house. George Hankins was the only one arrested. He gave bail in $500, John Graham surety, for a hearing before Justice Arnd April 24 at 2 p. m. Within a few weeks Hankins has been twice found not guilty of keeping a gaming-house—once in Justice Barker's court by a jury and the other at an examination before Justice Kistler.

Building Inspector John Agnew caused the arrest of Mrs. Nora Sherry or Nora Quinn yesterday for violating Sec. 1,003 of the Municipal Code in erecting a frame building 22x76 feet on the ground and eighteen feet high at No. 153 Larrabee street. The woman had a permit to erect an open shed for wagons, but when the closing in of the building was begun the inspector saw that no time could be lost and caused her to be locked up. She was released on bail of $200, with John Detbeke as surety. Wednesday night the police made a break for the men at work on the building and they jumped—some of them eighteen feet from the roof—to the ground, and scattered like sheep. John O'Neill, John Henrick, and Robert McSwaeney were captured and brought before Justice Kersten yesterday morning. Their cases were set for a hearing April 16.

Florence McCarthy, a clerk in the retail stamp department, appointed by Posmaster Judd soon after he went into office, tendered his resignation to Assistant-Postmaster Squires yesterday to take effect last evening. He stated to that official that his reasons for so doing were fully expressed in the following language: "However honest, respectable, and profitable my business may be, yet if it is so engrossing as to seriously interfere with my growth of grace and my usefulness as a Christian I will either make it less engrossing or I will forsake it altogether, and trust in God to give me a different business, or to take care of me and mine in any way he may please." He cites as his authority, Matt. iv., 18-23; ix., 9; Mark vi., 3; Acts xviii, 3. The selling of postage stamps and the answering of the thousand and one questions put to him at every hour of the day were one too many for him. Mr. McCarthy said that he had no other business prospects in view. Edward Huther will be assigned to the vacancy.

The number of the members of the various organizations participating in what was known as the Cairo Expedition, under command of Brig.-Gen. R. K. Swift, in April, 1861, met last evening at the Sherman House to arrange for a reunion or celebration Wednesday next, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their departure from Chicago. Comrade W. H. Christian was elected Chairman. A committee of five was appointed with full power to make all necessary arrangements for the event: Comrades Stephens, Nevans, Wood, Beatty, and Chase. It was decided that another meeting should be held Monday evening next to hear the report of the committee, and the Chairman requested all comrades present to advise their fellow members of the expedition that if they wished to attend the reunion they should notify the Secretary of the meeting, Comrade C. B. Kimbell, at his office, No. 334 South Franklin street, before Monday evening, April 19.

An Interesting Question Regarding Licenses.

Corporation-Counsel Winston says, in reply to the query of the City Collector as to whether dealers in malt liquor by wholesale are within the ordinance of July 7, 1885, requiring the payment of $250 a year for selling "spirituous or vinous liquors":

In 1883 the Council passed two ordinances, one requiring a license fee of $150 per annum for those who dealt in "foreign or domestic distilled spirits" in greater quantities than one gallon at a time, and the other requiring a license fee of $500 per annum of those who dealt in malt liquors in such quantities. From the latter ordinance are excepted brewers who paid license as such, but the ordinance licensing brewers, having been improperly amended by the Council, was pronounced invalid by the City Attorney. The ordinance of July 7, 1885, took the place of the $150 ordinance, and was not intended to cover dealers in malt liquors. On the contrary, both the law of the State and the ordinances of the city recognize the distinction between dealers in spirituous or vinous liquors and dealers in malt liquors. The ordinance governing the former fixes a license fee of $250; that governing the latter requires a fee of $500. The anomaly should receive the attention of the Council.

The Collector will send the opinion to the Council and ask the passage of an ordinance adjusting the matter.

A Strange Proceeding—Who and Where Is Robert I. Lalle.

At an early hour yesterday morning a young man accompanied by a woman, both evidently fresh from the cars, appeared at the Merchants' Hotel, corner of Clark and Lake streets, and, registering as Robert I. Lalle and sister, Detroit, were assigned to adjoining rooms. The two had hardly had time to seat themselves in their apartments when two men appeared and after displaying a badge of some kind to the German porter who was in the office said they were detectives and wished to arrest the couple who had just come in. The second party were shown to the room, and, after a moment's talk with Lalle, all four quietly left the house together. It is certain that these detectives were not of the city force, but the people about the hotel could give no description of them.

The New York police have been warned that Charles Pike, of No. 2 Riverfield Villas, Dutton, Surrey, England, fled from his home Jan. 15 with his servant-girl, Lizzie Gorham, otherwise known as Lizzie Herridge, taking with him about £100 belonging to his abandoned wife. This warning stated that the couple had been in New York, but had probably come on to this city or were about to do so. The Eastern police took no immediate steps to look up Pike, and the shrewd theory was advanced that some private detective agency in that city had taken it up "for what there was in it," and had followed so closely on Pike's heels that they were enabled to induce him to return to New York with them in order that they might handle the case on their own ground.

A Hansom Cab Owner Robbed.

Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock James F. Kerr was knocked down at the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets and robbed of $10 in paper and a handful of silver. Four men were engaged in the assault, and although it happened in broad daylight and an officer is supposed to be on duty at the corner, no arrests were made. Mr. Kerr owns a livery-stable at No. 2135 Michigan avenue, and is the proprietor of a number of hansom cabs. Last Saturday one of these, driven by Albert Valley, collided with a lamp-post on the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets. The damage to the cab was nominal, but the lamp-post was knocked out of trim and otherwise damaged. Valley was required to foot the bill, and it is suspected that out of malice he planned the attack on Mr. Kerr. He was arrested yesterday, and will be examined this morning by Justice Meech.

The Proposed Mammoth Bazaar.

The movement recently started by the women of the Catholic churches of the city having for its object the holding of a bazaar on as large a scale as has ever been attempted in Chicago is progressing rapidly. The women's committee having the full direction of affairs is as follows: Mrs. J. B. Sullivan, Chairman; Mrs. M. Cudahy, Mrs. J. McMullen, Mrs. J. Mahar, Mrs. P. Nacey, Mrs. M. C. Hickey, and Mrs. E. J. Quinlan. The assistance of an executive committee of men, to act under the women's committee, was requested, and in accordance therewith a largely attended meeting of men and women was held in the Union Catholic Library Association's rooms last night. Z. P. Brosseau presided and Owen Murray acted as Secretary. The executive committee to act in conjunction with the women was named as follows: N. S. Jones, A. C. Hesing, William Weadley, C. J. Sauter, and M. A. Devine from the North Side; John Cudahy, Owen Murray, P. J. Sexton, P. F. Gillespie, and Andrew Cummings from the South Side; P. H. Rice, D. F. Bremner, W. A. Amberg, Peter Kiolbassa, and John M. Smyth from the West Side. A committee of nine was also appointed to select permanent officers for the executive committee, and to suggest all the sub-committees that will be needed to carry out the work.

BURYING THE WIRES.

A Large Number of Telegraph Poles on Different Streets Removed and the Work of Stringing the Wires in Underground Conduits Going Rapidly Forward.

The work of taking down the overhead telegraph wires is now being actively pushed forward. Dearborn street was cleared on both sides from the river to Madison street a few days ago. All the poles have been taken out on Wabash avenue from Monroe street to the river; on the west side of Clark street from the bridge to Madison street; on the south side of Water street; and on Michigan avenue as far as Lake street. Work is going on on the Mutual Union heavy cable from Twelfth street to the main office at the corner of Washington and La Salle streets. The west side of Market street has been cleared from Van Buren street to the river, and preparations are being made to clear Randolph and other streets. From the danger of falling poles the work can only be carried on Sundays when there is little traffic in the business portion of the city. City Electrician Barrett expects to see all the wires north of Van Buren street removed inside the next three months, and all north of Twelfth street before the season is over.

The work is also being carried on on the West Side. Already the wires have been removed on the east side of Canal street, and part of Lake street, and thence to the corner of Jefferson street, and Washington street south to Harrison and north to Lake street. The various companies find that the wires work a great deal better underground than overhead. The Telephone Company has taken down its wires on Lake street, Michigan avenue and Fifth avenue, and is busily engaged placing the wires in its own conduits. The Conduit Company strings the wires for electric lighting and private wires and tickers, but the large telegraph and telephone companies are putting in their own conduits. More wires have been strung in Chicago during the last few months than for many years before.

THE CULLEN MURDER TRIAL.

A Verdict Expected by 10 O'Clock This Morning—Ex-Judge Longenecker's Excuse for Not Resenting Mr. Forrest's Outburst.

In his argument in the Richard Cullen murder trial yesterday ex-Judge Longenecker worked in a bit of sarcasm in relation to Lawyer Forrest, who the previous day gave him the lie direct in open court. Mr. Longenecker said the deceased, Herman Horenberg, could not have fallen off a bench, as Mr. Forrest had asserted, as among the probable ways by which he reached his death. No one saw Horenberg sitting on a bench, no one saw him fall off one, and nobody said he lay on the ground near one. "Instead of this," said Mr. Longenecker, "Officer Cullen struck the man on the head, throwing him by the force of the blow directly against a hard substance which crushed his head, if he did not do it with his club. It is not long since I struck a man just in that way, and as he lay there on the ground unconscious I thought that he was dead, and reflected that I had drawn a lot of trouble and sorrow on my wife and children. Then and there, while he was on the ground, I resolved never again to strike a man for calling me a liar." Whereat the jury joined the spectators in a general giggle at Mr. Forrest's expense.

The case was given to the jury at 3:20 p. m., and a verdict not having been agreed upon at 5 o'clock Judge Garnett left the court-room, returning at 9 last night. The jury filed into court, and the foreman informed the court that it seemed impossible for the jurors to agree for several hours perhaps. Court was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. A crowd of Cullen's friends hung around the Criminal Court Building for some time after the adjournment of court.

A MISSING PASSENGER.

He Disappers from a Lake Erie Steamer, and Undoubtedly Jumped Overboard and Ended His Life.

CLEVELAND, O., April 15.—[Special.]—A passenger on the steamer City of Mackinac, which arrived here this morning from Detroit, jumped overboard into Lake Erie during the night somewhere between the two cities. He took passage at Detroit, but did not engage a stateroom. His actions created no suspicions. He was seen by the cabin watchman at 2 o'clock in the morning, but after that he could not be found. Capt. McKay found a letter addressed to him signed D. S. Chase, Carthage, Mo., written in a good business hand, asking that Joseph L. Moore of that place be notified of his fate. A package containing a coat and vest was addressed to Mrs. D. S. Chase, Carthage, Mo. The missing passenger was about 50 years old and well dressed. A close watch was kept on all passengers when they left the steamer, but he was not among them.

THE "PERMANENT CAMP."

THE COMMISSION DECIDES ON SPRINGFIELD AS THE SITE THEREOF.

Several Reasons Advanced in Support of the Selection, Which Are Apparently Concurred In Neither by Gen. Fitz-Simons Nor the Boys of the First Regiment—An Unavailing Fight Against Heavy Odds.

The following is the report of the commission appointed by Gov. Oglesby to select a site for a permanent State encampment:

In compliance with special orders No. 29, dated Springfield, March 1, 1886, the undersigned, members of the Board of Officers detailed to select a permanent camp and rifle range for the Illinois National Guard, have the honor to submit the following: The following-named sites were inspected: Highland Park, Grand Trunk Railroad site, Waukegan, Wilmington, Oregon, Kankakee, Ottawa, Quincy, and Springfield.

The proposition made to Your Excellency in November, 1885, to lease to the State the grounds at Highland Park for a period of five years at an annual rental of $1,000, the rent of the first year to be applied in putting the grounds in order, was considered by the board. This is a lovely site fronting on Lake Michigan, twenty-six miles north of Chicago, and with the required artificial improvements would be admirably adapted for a camp, including a fair rifle range. To build a break behind the butts to keep bullets out of the lake would cost about $7,000, to put the grounds in good working order would cost about $5,000, and to supply the camp with water about $2,000. The undersigned members of the board agree that the expenditure of so large a sum of money, with the possibility of being compelled to abandon the improvements at the end of a five years' lease, would be an injudicious expenditure of public funds, which far outweighs the advantages offered in the site.

The site on the Grand Trunk Railway, about eleven miles from Chicago, is a level prairie tract embracing 160 to 200 acres of land, excellent drainage, and well adapted for the purposes required. No definit proposition has been made, but it is believed that the tract could be purchased as low as $400 per acre, but even this figure would largely exceed the amount of appropriation available.

The Aux Plains Camp & Rifle Association make a verbal contingent proposition of the site at Turner Park. It is believed that an abundant supply of water can be had from wells. The grounds are well adapted for a camp and rifle range. The east side of the tract is bordered by timber sufficient to make it desirable for a camp. The drill-ground is ample, and the fall to the river is sufficient for a good system of drainage. The Aux Plains Camp & Rifle Association propose to erect the butts, put the ground in perfect condition for both camp and rifle range, and maintain both and keep up repairs. The State is to have the use of said camp and rifle-range from the 1st of July to the 15th of August, annually, and the Chicago troops for rifle practice only during spring and autumn, two days each week, for an annual rental of $2,500, upon the following conditions: That the United States Government accepts the tract adjoining and establishes a military post and artillery school. Should the Aux Plains Camp & Rifle Association be able to make a definit proposition it is deemed worthy of the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief as to the advisability of securing this site for the encampment of the First Brigade and as a rifle-range for the Chicago troops. The effect of the attractions of a great city like Chicago upon the morals of the country troops should be considered, hence the experiment of camping the First Brigade, composed only in part of country troops, should first be tried.

The site at Waukegan is known as the "Wadsworth farm," one mile south of the city. The plateau fronting on Lake Michigan affords a magnificent view of the lake and most excellent grounds for camp and maneuvers. It is said that good artesian water can be piped to the grounds, and all the requirements seem to be well filled, with the exception of a rifle-range. A rifle-range 100 yards in width and 1,000 yards in length, to shoot south, would endanger the lake shore directly in front of the camp, and also the most valuable part of the drill-grounds. The proposition is to furnish grounds rent free, no specified time. If a rifle-range could be had that would be safe and to shoot north, the site would be most excellent for a camp and rifle-range.

The site at Wilmington, embracing 186 acres of land on the west bank of the Kankakee River, is tendered to the State for the sum of $10,000. The rifle-range, being east and west, is regarded so serious an objection as to overbalance any good qualities the site may otherwise possess.

The site at Oregon is supplied with an abundance of excellent spring water, good drainage, and picturesque scenery, but has no suitable grounds for camp or rifle-range.

The site at Kankakee embraces 217 acres of land on the east bank of the Kankakee River, which is offered to the State in fee simple for $1,500; also 120 acres of the same tract in fee simple for $100. There is no place for a rifle-range, hence it is not desirable under any possible conditions.

Two sites are offered at Ottawa for $50 per acre. Buffalo Rock has no adjacent grounds suitable for a rifle-range. The "Lyman's Mound" site, near Ottawa, has insufficient grounds for camp and maneuvers, and the rifle-range from west to east is not regarded as desirable.

The site at Quincy is situate on the commanding bluff overlooking the Mississippi River. The grounds for camp and parade are ample and could be utilized for the purpose required, but, being under cultivation, it is doubtful if they could be seeded and prepared for the 1886 encampments. The rifle-range is too narrow at or near the butts. The spring affording the water supply for the camp is unexcelled, both as to quantity and quality, but would require either steam or hydraulic power to utilize it. The site (140 acres) can be purchased for $15,000.

The site at Springfield consists of 160 acres of land situate about one and three-fourths miles northwest of the State House. The grounds for camp and drill purposes on the bluffs of Spring Creek come nearer to the required points of excellence for an ideal camp than any of the several sites examined by the board. The water facilities excel all others. The site for the rifle range is the only one seen by the board that will fill all the requirements. Spring Creek, a stream said to be fed by springs and running through the grounds, can be utilized for bathing purposes. The citizens of Springfield tender these grounds to the State of Illinois, and agree to furnish abstracts of title and secure the conveyance thereof in fee simple to the State free of all incumbrances, and further agree to extend the city water-mains to any point desired in said grounds and to furnish water free of cost for all purposes. The consideration is $15,000 cash.

After mature consideration of the points of excellence of the various sites offered, the question of supplies, transportation, proximity of the site to the State Arsenal and headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, the advantage of the State in the event of the organization and equipment of volunteers for active service, all considered, the undersigned members of the board unanimously agreed in recommending the purchase of the site tendered by the citizens of Springfield. Respectfully submitted,

J. W. VANCE,
Brigadier-General and Adjutant-General.
J. N. REECE,
Brigadier-General, I. N. G.
J. A. SHAFFER,
Colonel and General Inspector Rifle Practice.

The above report of the board detailed under Special Order No. 29, March 1, A. D. 1886, to locate a permanent camp and rifle range, approved.

R. J. OGLESBY, Commander-in-Chief.

Attached to the report is this message on a Western Union Telegraph Company's blank, dated Chicago, March 18, 1886, received at Springfield March 18, 9:24 p. m.:

To Gen. J. W. Vance, care State-House: Cannot go to Springfield. Will abide by your sage conclusions. FITZ-SIMONS.

The report of the "Permanent Camp Commission" and its approval by Gov. Oglesby has not been hailed by any astonishing degree of enthusiasm by the boys of the First Regiment, I. N. G. In fact, the whole First Brigade, comprising more than half of the State militia, is decidedly opposed to Springfield and makes no secret of its opposition. Its head and mouthpiece, Gen. Fitz-Simons, never uses bad language, but talks as though he didn't care if all the rest of the brigades sat up nights to cuss three-fourths of the Camp Commission, for Gen. Fitz-Simons himself was one-fourth of the commission and represented the First Brigade thereof faithfully and well; but, as half the commission was from Springfield and the other quarter from Egypt, the General had not a fair show. They outvoted him three to one. Gen. Fitz-Simons wrote to the Governor a week ago, protesting against locating at Springfield, his letter being virtually a minority report, but to this he has not yet received a reply. In this letter he gives the whole history of the matter, leading up to the appointment of the commission, and proves that the "ideal camp"—to quote an expression in the commission report—must of necessity be on or adjacent to the shores of the lake, north of Chicago. Continuing, he says had he been present at the final meeting of the commission—and under the circumstances he is just as glad he was not—he would have strenuously opposed taking the brigade to Springfield for reasons which he thus sums up:

"On account of the season of the year when the men can get away from their vocations—viz.: the third week in July; the average high temperature of that locality; the serious difference in the waters of the Sangamon and Lake Michigan; the well-known malarial character of the location at that season of the year and the fatal consequences that might ensue to young men unacclimated sleeping on the ground; the loss of time which it would take to place the men in camp and return them to their homes, which would leave but four days out of the six for profitable military instruction; the enormous cost of transportation to encamp at Springfield instead of Waukegan or its vicinity; and finally because there is no safe opportunity for artillery practice except on the lake."

The saving by encamping at Waukegan instead of Springfield would be $6,500 a year. Gen. Fitz-Simons says it would be a punishment and not a pleasure to the First Brigade to go to Springfield, and he would not feel called upon to order the troops there except in case of a call to duty.

OBITUARY.

Funeral Services of Henry Wendell Thomson.

Forget-me-nots, heliotropes, calla lilies, Jacqueminot and Maréchal Niel roses, violets, and everlasting flowers fashioned into appropriate designs covered and surrounded a plain black cloth-covered casket placed in the west end of the main parlor of the Palmer House yesterday morning, which contained the remains of Henry Wendell Thomson, journalist and lawyer. On the coffin-lid was a silver plate bearing the words, "Henry Wendell Thomson, born March 28, 1844." In accordance with the expressed wish of the family of deceased the funeral exercises were of the most simple and brief description. By 10 o'clock the room was entirely filled by members of the Press Club, the Bar Association, and personal friends of the deceased. Soon after Mrs. Thomson entered, heavily veiled and leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. Silas Smith, the services were begun, Prof. Swing officiating. He commented on the life and character of the deceased in tender and touching words, saying that in addition to being possessed of unusual mental power, he possessed a greater gift—that of making and retaining friends, who valued his friendship the more highly, knowing it to be that of a good and honest man. Prof. Swing also alluded to the great abilities of the deceased as a writer and lawyer. To the widow he addressed kindly words of consolation. After reading several appropriate selections from the Psalms, the minister offered prayer, and the services concluded. Those present then walked past the coffin for the purpose of taking their last view of the remains, and passed out of the room. After the wife had bestowed a final gaze on the face of the dead, the coffin lid was adjusted, and the pall-bearers, consisting of Mr. Franc B. Wilkie, Col. N. A. Reed, and Mr. J. M. Ballantyne, representing the Press Club, and Messrs. Luther Laflin Mills, E. B. Felsenthal, William J. Hynes, George C. Ingham, and A. M. Pence from the Bar Association, carried the body to the hearse, followed by the members of the Press Club, the Bar Association, and other friends. It was then taken to the Pan-Handle Depot and shipped to Rockport, Ind., on the afternoon train.

Among those present at the services were:

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Trude, Mrs. Samuel Trude, Justice D. Harry Hammer and Mrs. Hammer, Miss Dora Hammer, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Seymour, Mrs. Emma Millbury, Prof. Samuel Kayzer, James Scott, William Penn Nixon, O. W. Nixon, W. K. Sullivan, J. D. Adair, W. H. Busbey, William A. Taylor, John M. Dandy, W. T. Hall, T. Z. Cowles, and J. R. Dunlop. H. L. Rice, A. F. Hanks, W. J. Elliott, and J. N. Nixon represented Stephen A. Douglas Council of the National Union, of which Mr. Thomson was a member.

Among the many handsome floral pieces placed about the coffin was a pillow in white roses, calla lilies, everlasting flowers, and ferns, bearing the words, "My Husband"; a representation of the first page of a newspaper, with inverted column rules, in violets and white carnations, donated by the Chicago Press Club; a cross of white calla lilies from Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Trude; a wreath of pink and white Maréchal Niel roses and lilies from Mrs. John G. Weeks; a wreath of white roses from Mrs. D. Harry Hammer; and floral offerings from Mrs. I. Lyman Chester, Mrs. C. B. Shaw, Mrs. A. D. Ancona, Thomas Whitfield, and others.

The Rev. P. M. Noonan.

The Rev. P. M. Noonan, rector of the Church of the Annunciation, corner of Wabansia avenue and Paulina street, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning of rheumatism of the heart. Father Noonan was a native of Roscommon, Ireland, and was 45 years of age. After completing his academic course in his native place he was sent to the celebrated seminary of Maynooth to prepare himself for the American mission. He was adopted for the Diocese of Chicago by Bishop Duggan, and in the spring of 1866 he was ordained a priest. He came to Chicago at once and was assigned to duty as an assistant at the old St. Mary's Cathedral. A few months later he succeeded the Rev. P. J. Conway, now Vicar-General, as rector of St. Louis' Church, which was at the corner of Polk and Sherman streets. The great fire of 1871 swept away his church and scattered his congregation, but he went to work immediately and built a temporary structure in which he continued to say mass and preach. A year or so after the fire the present St. Mary's Church, at the corner of Eldridge court and Wabash avenue, was purchased, and Father Noonan was appointed its rector, to succeed the Rev. Father Gavin, who was transferred to Waukegan. In 1875 Bishop Foley made some changes in the administration of the city parishes, when Father Noonan was transferred from St. Mary's Church to the Church of the Annunciation to succeed the well-known Father Edwards who had died but a short while before. Father Roles succeeded Father Noonan as rector of St. Mary's. The dead priest contracted the disease from which he died from his reckless exposure to all sorts of weather in his attention to the distressed members of his flock and others whose cases laid claims to his priestly charity during bitter days of suffering succeeding the fire. He leaves his parish in a prosperous condition and the church is nearly free from debt. Last night the body of the dead priest was clad in the sacerdotal vestments by Father McLaughlin, his assistant, and placed in the casket. The body will be in the church today, where it will be viewed by his late parishioners. The funeral obsequies will be held in the Church of the Annunciation at 10 o'clock tomorrow, when the remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for burial.

L. H. Bowers.

Lloyd H. Bowers, a well-known sport, who for three years has been engaged in pool-selling in this city, died of brain-fever at the Revere House yesterday morning. He was a native of Connecticut, and the son of a most respectable family. Thirty years ago, at the age of 19, he left his home and followed the gold-hunters to California. Since that time he has been known all over the country as a sport, but of late years had confined himself almost entirely to selling pools and betting upon racing events of all classes. Of late he had been successful, and leaves an estate valued at about $30,000. For years his family in the East have had no communication with him, but when his last illness took an alarming turn his sister, Mrs. Cole, came on to aid his wife in attendance upon him and was here when he died. The body will be taken East for interment. Bowers leaves behind an untainted reputation for honesty, and is most highly spoken of by all his acquaintances and business friends.

W. A. Tharp.

The funeral of the late William A. Tharp will take place at Unity Church at 10 o'clock this morning, Prof. Swing officiating.

SENT FROM MILWAUKEE.

Arguments in the Case of John Hallett, Charged with Illegal Voting—"Cabbage" Ryan Fined—Cream City Notes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 15.—[Special.]—In the Municipal Court this morning Judge Mallory listened to arguments in the case of John Hallett, who is charged with illegal voting in the recent municipal election. Attorney Howard, for the defense, gave the city police department a severe scoring. He argued that his client had been taken into custody contrary to law. Attorney Howard further argued that his client was illegally held in jail, the law requiring that a prisoner shall be taken into court the day of his arrest if such court be in session, or the day following. This theory was upheld by Judge Mallory, but as the prisoner had been induced to plead guilty he was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff.

A plan to arrest Chief-of-Police Reis on the charge of violating his duty in not producing in court within the time specified by law the persons charged with fraudulent voting is being hatched by Sam Howard and John M. Clark, the lawyers engaged to defend the repeaters, and it will probably be carried out today. The same lawyers also talk of having the grand jury indict the District Attorney for allowing his zeal to lead him into the violation of a technical point of law. The sympathy of the people, however, is with the officers.

H. M. Ryan, widely known as "Cabbage" Ryan, who for a year has resided in this city in preference to Chicago (the officers of the latter city are extremely anxious to find him within the limit of their jurisdiction), was fined $10 and costs for an assault on W. F. Hooker, a reporter, last night. An Under-Sheriff of Milwaukee County stood within three feet of the men when the assault was committed and made no attempt to arrest Ryan.

Beginning tomorrow afternoon, at the Armory Building, the reunion of the First Wisconsin Cavalry—Jeff Davis' captors—will be held. Among the interesting features prepared for the event is a paper by Gen. Harnden on "The Capture of Jeff Davis." This will be read Saturday, the closing day of the reunion.

A strike at the Wisconsin Malleable Iron Works this forenoon took out fifty men. A disturbance between the strikers and men who remained at their work was quelled by the police.

At a conference of committees representing the Merchant Tailors' Association and the strikers this afternoon a scale of prices was prepared by the former to be presented to the strikers as a compromise measure, but as it would do away with what is called the ironclad agreement, which the strikers insist must go into force, there is little probability of its being accepted by them.

NUDE PICTURES.

A Disgraceful Proceeding in Cleveland, for Which Two Prominent Citizens Are Sent to the Workhouse—Two Young Women Made Drunk in a Photographer's Car, Disrobed, and Their Negatives Taken.

CLEVELAND, O., April 13.—[*Enquirer* Special.]—One of the most sensational cases ever tried in the Police Court here was heard today, and resulted in sending a well known business-man and his accomplice to the workhouse under the maximum penalty. The defendants were J. S. A. Lawrence and W. D. Butler, and the charge was simple assault and battery, preferred by Mrs. Olive Horrocks. Mrs. Horrocks, who prefers to be known by her maiden name of Hammond, is but 17 years of age. The details of the assault, as she related them upon the witness-stand this afternoon, were briefly as follows: Monday of last week Mrs. Horrocks and a friend, Louisa Parks, met Butlor by previous engagement at the photograph van of Lawrence. Mrs. Horrocks now remembers that a sign hung outside, notifying the public that business was positively suspended for the day. Once inside, all the curtains were drawn, and at the call of Butler a pint of whisky was produced by Lawrence. The girls were each prevailed upon to take a glass, and had their photographs taken in street attire. Liquor was passed again. Mrs. Horrocks, however, recalls that some one was performing the office of a maid for both herself and companion, and later that she was in scanty attire, and in a struggle was pushed against the stove, in proof of which she carries a scar on her arm. Her torn garments were exhibited in court as evidence of the struggle. Upon recovering from the stupefying effect of the liquor, Butler and Lawrence informed the girls that they had been photographed while nude in seven different positions, and the negatives were shown to them. The sister of Mrs. Horrocks also saw the negatives the following day upon the pretense that she desired similar work. To a detective Lawrence admitted he had taken the pictures, but had destroyed them to avoid trouble. Butler said the girls were photographed in but four different positions, and that he used no force in disrobing them. Both men were sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs and serve six months in the workhouse. Butler is a well-known real-estate man, and both he and Lawrence are married. Both their wives were in court and wept bitterly at the announcement of the sentence. Mrs. Horrocks fainted at the conclusion of her testimony and was carried insensible from the court-room. Butler wore a Grand Army badge during the trial and the court suggested that he remove it and spare his comrades the dishonor of owning him.

Fourteen photographs, 3 styles, for $3, at Stevens' Gallery, McVicker's Theatre, this week.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued the following permits to wed, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
Christian Fabricius, Dorothea Wasmuth	40—31
Ernst Graf, Rosie Stark	28—26
Herman Carl, Lake, Martha Martheis, same	21—20
Albert Kisl, Katarczyua Rada	27—20
Charles W. Chandler, Fannie O. Rounds	24—25
William J. Cantrall, Hillsboro, Emma Clark	54—40
Albert D. Williams, Louise Lane	39—23
Christian Weier, Pauline Stoll	28—23
Annie E. Montrivers, George E. Peck	25—23
Joseph C. Geizer, Atlantic, Mary Crutte	49—39
Fred Haeger, Augusta Shroeder	23—21
David Patterson, Annie Robertson	30—26
Wilhelm Richter, Dorothea Kord	35—34
John Ruppert, Katie Slatwinsky	30—24
Dennis T. Sheahen, Mary Mullaaley, Pullman	25—25
Jens C. Rasmusen, Valbovey Bonde	35—30
George Warren, Lizzie Sanders	33—22
Thomas C. Haley, Lake, Lizzie Robbins, same	26—22
Edwin Engborg, Mary Andersen	23—22

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 12:30 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:00 p. m.

BRIGGS—In New York, Sunday April 11, Emily Louise, wife of Samuel A. Briggs, formerly of this city.

Last services and interment at Rosehill this (Friday) morning on the arrival of train leaving Wells Street Depot at 11 o'clock.

CHILD—The funeral services of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Child will be held at New Church Temple, on Van Buren-st., east of Wabash-av., Saturday at 1 o'clock p. m.

DEVITT—April 15, Mary Loyd, beloved wife or W. H. Devitt and only sister of W. G. Loyd, 549 Austin-av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ENZENBACHER—At his residence, 452 West Twelfth-st., Thursday, April 15, at 12:30 p. m., aged 63 years and 6 month, Joseph Enzenbacher, beloved husband of Walburga, and father of Anton and Christian Enzenbacher and the late Mary Jene, Walburga Wolf, and Theresia Faas.

Funeral Saturday, April 17, at 9:30 a. m., from his late residence to St. Francis Church, thence by carriages to St. Boniface Cemetery. Friends of the family invited.

FITZGERALD—Hannah Fitzgerald, April 15, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Ludden, 645 Lincoln-av. Lake View.

Funeral notice hereafter.

HALL—The funeral of the late Mrs. Delos E. Hall will be held at the residence of her brother, Charles Howell, Geneva, Ill., Saturday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

HAYWARD—John Hayward, aged 23 years.

Funeral April 16, at 9:30 a. m., to Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

KENNEDY—At 16 Silver-st., April 13, Amelia, A., wife of Richard Kennedy, in the 34th year of her age.

Funeral from residence at 1 o'clock Friday, April 16, by carriages to Oakwoods.

KINGSLAND—Arthur C. Kingsland, aged 16 years, and 1 month, at Central Park, April 14.

Funeral today at 8 a. m., by cars to Clinton, Ia.

MENSCH—At 36 Artesian-av., on Thursday, April 15, at 1:30 a. m., Eudora Genevieve Lucas, beloved wife of William C. Mensch, aged 27 years 8 months and 14 days.

Funeral Saturday, April 17, at 1 o'clock p. m., from Fulton-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, by carriages to Rosehill.

☞ Manitowoc, Wis., papers please copy.

McELROY—Charles B. McElroy, beloved son of J. P. and Amy McElroy, aged 21 years and 7 months.

Funeral Saturday, April 17, at 10 a. m., at parents' residence, 133 Twenty-ninth-st.

MOORE—At 401 Washington-boulevard, Thursday evening, Nannie D., wife of J. H. Moore.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NUCE—April 13, near Freeport Ill., Mrs. Carrie Nuce, of 26 Ogden-av., this city, aged 33 years.

NOONAN—At his residence, No. 831 North Paulina st, aged 46 years, the Rev. P. M. Noonan.

The clergy and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Annunciation, Saturday at 10:30 a. m. Interment at Calvary by carriage.

OATMAN—H. Palmer Oatman, aged 8 years.

Funeral at house, No. 12 Woodland Park-av., Saturday at 10 a. m.

PARKER—At Evanston, Ill., April 15, Jessie E. Parker, wife of E. H. Parker, and daughter of John B. Phelps.

Funeral private.

ROSS—April 14, Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, at her residence at Irving Park.

Funeral Friday, April 16, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Irving Park Church and thence by carriages to Park Ridge.

ROBERTS—April 15, at Cook County Hospital, Myron Roberts, late of 680 South Canal-st.

SOUTHWICK—At 12 South Centre-av., April 15, Elsie, wife of Millard F. Southwick, aged 32 years. Funeral Saturday April 17, 11 a. m.

THARP—The funeral of William A. Tharp will be held at Unity Church at 10 o'clock this morning.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

OUT OF RESPECT TO DENNIS C. WILCOX, our Vice-President, will close our place of business during the funeral in New York from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Friday, April 16. MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., 147 State-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE—ILLINOIS PRISONERS' Aid Association—Mr. Lawrence Seitz, having severed his connection with our association in his capacity of salesman and agent, he is no longer authorized to receive money or goods for our benefit or to solicit orders for our goods. Until further notice all donations should be made to the undersigned, or to B. M. BUTLER, Treasurer, 52 Lake-st. MICHAEL DUNN, Superintendent Home of Industry, I. P. A. S., 366 West Jackson-st.

TRADES UNIONS AND BENEVOLENT ASsociations take notice that a grand lodge-room will be for rent May 1 in the Mail Building, 116 and 118 Fifth-av., near Madison-st. Apply at once. JOHN WAIN, Real Estate and Renting, 133 La Salle.

GENTLEMEN'S
NECKWEAR
Our stock is now replete with choicest products of European and American manufactories.
UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HANDK'FS, CANES,
UMBRELLAS, &c.,
In almost endless varieties of medium, fine, and extra fine qualities.
INSPECTION INVITED.
WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.
WE CONTINUE OUR
GRAND GENERAL
OPENING
Today and Tomorrow.
In no particular will our display of these two days be less attractive than it was the opening day.
Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Wraps, Costumes, and Millinery
Will be most conspicuous.
All our new and sumptuously appointed Show-Rooms will be thrown open.

A GOOD STATEMENT.
The United States
Mutual Accident Association
Of the City of New York
Presents to the Public the Following Statement of Its Affairs Dec. 31, 1885:

Losses paid since Jan. 1, 1885	$158,129.67
Losses paid since incorporation, over	600,000.00
Number of losses paid since Jan. 1, 1885	1,630
Number of losses paid since incorporation	5,277
Cash in hand, in banks and trust companies, and other assets	$94,287.34
Death losses due and unpaid	None
Weekly indemnity due and unpaid	None
Membership	27,312
Insurance in force	$132,593,500.00

$5,000 Accident Insurance,
$25 Weekly Indemnity,
at an annual cost of about $13,
in Preferred Occupations.
Or, $10,000 Accident Insurance,
$50 Weekly Indemnity,
at about $26 per annum.
Membership Fee in each Division, $5.
This Association has saved to its members this year alone at least $300,000 in premiums, as compared with the cost of similar insurance elsewhere.
320 and 322 Broadway, N. Y.
Charles B. Peet, President. James R. Pitcher, Secretary.
G. G. GERRISH,
GENERAL AGENT,
85 Fifth-av., Chicago, Ill.

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY—POCKET EDITION ALWAYS UNCHANGED AND UNABRIDGED.
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By "The Duchess."
ALSO
No. 754. HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED. By a Graduate in the University of Matrimony. 20c.
ALSO
No. 745. FOR ANOTHER'S SIN. 20 cents.
By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."

NO.	LATE ISSUES:	PRICE.
759	In Shallow Waters. By Annie Armitt	20
758	"Good-bye, Sweetheart!" By Rhoda Broughton	20
757	Love's Martyr. By Laurence Alma Tadema	10
755	Margery Daw. A Novel	20
749	Lord Vanecourt's Daughter. By Mabel Collins	20
747	Our Sensation Novel. Edited by Justin H. McCarthy, M. P.	10
746	Cavalry Life: or, Sketches and Stories in Barracks and Out. By J. S. Winter	20
742	Love and Life. By Charlotte M. Yonge	20
741	The Heiress of Hilldrop; or, The Romance of a Young Girl. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne"	20
737	Aunt Rachel. By David Christie Murray	10
735	Until the Day Breaks. By Emily Spender	20
708	Ormond. By Maria Edgeworth	20
697	The Pretty Jailer. By F. Du Boisgobey. 1st half	20
697	The Pretty Jailer. By F. Du Boisgobey. 2d half	20
686	Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. By Robert Louis Stevenson	10

The above books are for sale by all newsdealers, or will be sent, postage free, on receipt of price. Address GEORGE MONRO, MUNRO'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 17 to 27 Vandewater-st., and 45 to 53 Rose-st., New York. (P.-O. Box 3751.)

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Salt Rheum, Pimples
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By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
This Friday Morning, at 10 o'clock,
410 Washington Boulevard,
WE SELL ALL THE
FURNITURE
Of above Private Residence.
M. T. Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Parlor Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Dining-Room Furniture, Folding Beds, Range, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, &c.
A first-class lot of goods. Sale positive.
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This Friday Morning, 10 o'clock,
WE SELL AT RESIDENCE,
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Entire Furniture, consisting of
Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, & Kitchen
FURNITURE,
Beds and Bedding, Crockery, Glass, &c.
Sale peremptory.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

NAVIGATION OPEN.
On and after Monday, April 19th, boats will leave Chicago Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at 7 o'clock, for
Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, &c. &c.
For Racine, Milwaukee, and West Shore ports and Ludington and Manistee, Mich., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.
Daily boat latter part of the week.
Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.
GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION CO.

CANDY
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Open Grate. Indestructible Coal Fires.
GOODWIN GAS STOVE & METER CO.,
76 Dearborn-st.

25c Box
KRANZ'S CANDIES
Contains a full pound of Pure Candies. Try them.
Confectioners.

FROM THE NO[RTHWEST]

A VERDICT IN THE KEIM-[...] AT SHELBYV[ILLE]

Galesburg's Waterworks—[...] Educators at Rockfo[rd] Creamery Separator [...] ceiver Again in Charg[e] apolis Factory—Bishop [...] ception at Davenport [...] Out of Court at Beloit.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Apr[il] The jury in the Keim-T[...] age suit for assault and [...] in a verdict this morn[ing] plaintiff $600. A new tri[al] asked for by the defendant [...] injuries received by an assa[ult]

GALESBURG, Ill., April 15. [...] Moffett, H. C. Hodgkins, [...] engineers and contractors of [...] and a corps of their engine[ers] for the purpose of reorgani[zing] the water-works, on conditi[on] adjustment of the litigatio[n] the city and the Galesburg [...] pany. They will ask for a [...] term of years, and propose [...] cost of the city. They c[...] given authority by the bo[...] the litigation.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April [...] Retail Coal-Dealers' Associ[ation] west has just concluded a [...] city. There were fifty de[...] Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iow[a] Directors was increased by [...] S. Wylie of Davenport and [...] Dubuque. A committee [...] resentatives with refere[nce] appointed.

The Northern Illinois hi[gh] and teachers hold their sec[...] Rockford High-School, com[...] night. There will be p[...] from Chicago and other pl[...] paper tomorrow night will [...] Ray of Hyde Park on "En[...] School."

At Hampshire this mo[rning] while working over a crea[...] fatally injured by the sepa[rator]

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Ap[ril] Harry Fell of St. Louis and [...] lin of Lexington were ma[rried] the home of the parents of [...] Mrs. Noah Franklin.

CENTRALIA, Ill., April 15 [...] occurred in the jail at Sale[m] man named Hanley compla[...] air, which led to words [...] and the prisoner, who su[...] iron brace from a table a[...] out. He then began to de[...] and a desperate fight took [...] prisoner had all his clothe[s] finally broke loose and the [...] lifts have failed to get [...] Hanley a few days since [...] Clay City, where resided [...] wife. He filled the room [...] and wound up by knockin[g] head with an iron poker.

Indiana—A Receiver [...]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., A[pril] Last fall the effects and [...] road Rouse Manufacturin[g] to Bernard Schweitzer, [...] bond for the faithful perf[...] tract. This morning Judg[e] ceiver Johnson again in c[...] was directed to restart the [...] as its business was such th[...] follow the closing down of [...] ser is a prominent bus[...] County and was State [...] Legislature.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., A[pril] John Mickles, aged 18, liv[...] pleaded as an excuse for n[...] sister to the garden to bu[...] his heart fluttered. She [...] few moments when she [...] pistol. She found him sit[...] a bullet wound in his hea[d] his hand. About six week[s] driving ran away, and his [...] several children in the w[...] mind. Since then he has [...]

Iowa—A Reception Give[n]

DAVENPORT, Ia., April [...] op Cosgrove of the Dave[nport] upon his return from hi[s] Rome, was tonight tender[ed] depot, escorted through th[e] of music and the vario[us] tions, and conducted to th[e] services were held and an [...] delivered.

MOUNT AYR, Ia., April [...] Joseph McReynolds gave [...] night. They are all boys [...] mother is doing well. Th[...] lets ever born in this cou[nty]

ELDORA, Ia., April 15. [...] named Elliott, a well-to-d[o] City, a small village in th[e] county, was killed in his [...] being cut to death with a [...]

DES MOINES, Ia., April [...] are nearly all closed wit[h] tion lock.

Wisconsin—Cases Thr[own]

BELOIT, Wis., April 15.—[...] John Winans, counsel fo[r] the suit for slander brou[ght] of Chicago for $50,000 an[d] $25,000, today notified h[...] cases had been dismis[sed] court. The plaintiffs pay [...] [The suits grew out of a [...] having been deposed from [...] a council held by advice [...] Church, of which he w[as] Hynes, who was then a m[...] in the charges.]

LANCASTER, Wis., Apr[il] Village Board of the Vi[llage] engaged in a discussi[on] three saloons of the vil[lage] money from the secon[d] the first Tuesday of May [...] loons were granted licen[ses] organization of the v[...] Board, commencing wit[h] in April. Under the L[...] 1885, the year shall co[...] Tuesday in May, and the [...] as to what action is prop[er]

Michigan—A Railroad [...]

JACKSON, Mich., Apr[il] L. Richardson, local f[...] Michigan Central Railr[oad] railroad company to the [...] number of prominent ci[tizens] remain in the city ten [...] made to raise $5,000 to [...] Guaranty Assurance C[...] company will give him t[...]

FOREIGN [...]

Second Day's Session [...] en's Society at Terr[e Haute] Officers.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., [...] At the second day's s[ession] Women's Foreign Miss[ionary] were heard. Indiana's [...] Iowa there is a growing [...] ganization. Michigan [...] cies, with encouraging [...] receipts. Wisconsin, [...] kota, Wyoming, Colorad[o] were not represented, [...] was given by Miss Ste[...] tary. The Committee [...] ported:

President, Mrs. A. J[...] President, Mrs. C. F. Tal[...] Presidents, for Colorad[o] Dakota, Mrs. H. H. Keith[...] Klein: Indiana, Mrs. J. [...] Felton; Michigan, Mrs. Z[...] E. L. Foster; Ohio, Mrs. [...] Mrs. W. E. Smith; Wy[...] Minnesota, Mrs. J. H. R[...] tary, Mrs. J. O. Bridgem[...] tary, Mrs. A. M. Bacon[...] Haigh.

Mrs. Howe, in her s[...] referred to the respons[...] and gave the program [...] Services were held thi[s] to the departure of Mi[ss] falo to a foreign field, [...] her willingness to sacri[fice] cause.

HE IS CHARGED [...]

DELPHI, Ind., April [...] iam Cooper of Kokom[o] law of Supreme Court [...] and otherwise promi[...] brought here last n[ight] bond of $1,000 upon a[...] returned by a grand j[ury] June.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

A VERDICT IN THE KEIM-TURNEY CASE AT SHELBYVILLE.

Galesburg's Waterworks—Coal Dealers and Educators at Rockford—Killed by a Creamery Separator Explosion—A Receiver Again in Charge of an Indianapolis Factory—Bishop Cosgrove's Reception at Davenport—Cases Thrown Out of Court at Beloit.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., April 15.—[Special]—The jury in the Keim-Turney $5,000 damage suit for assault and battery brought in a verdict this morning giving the plaintiff $600. A new trial was at once asked for by the defendant. The suit was for injuries received by an assault in April last.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—J. F. Moffett, H. C. Hodgkins, and J. V. Clarke, engineers and contractors of Watertown, N. Y., and a corps of their engineers are in the city for the purpose of reorganizing and extending the water-works, on condition of a satisfactory adjustment of the litigation pending between the city and the Galesburg Water-Works Company. They will ask for a new contract for a term of years, and propose constructing works east of the city. They claim to have been given authority by the bondholders to settle the litigation.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—The Retail Coal-Dealers' Association of the Northwest has just concluded a conference in this city. There were fifty dealers present from Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The Board of Directors was increased by the addition of J. S. Wylie of Davenport and W. W. Jackson of Dubuque. A committee to meet railroad representatives with reference to freights was appointed.

The Northern Illinois high-school principals and teachers hold their second session in the Rockford High-School, commencing tomorrow night. There will be prominent educators from Chicago and other places. The opening paper tomorrow night will be by Prof. W. H. Ray of Hyde Park on "English in the High School."

At Hampshire this morning O. F. Dunn, while working over a creamery separator, was fatally injured by the separator exploding.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—Harry Fell of St. Louis and Miss Minnie Franklin of Lexington were married this evening at the home of the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Franklin.

CENTRALIA, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—A row occurred in the jail at Salem this afternoon. A man named Hanley complained of lack of fresh air, which led to words between the Sheriff and the prisoner, who suddenly wrenched an iron brace from a table and drove everybody out. He then began to demolish the window and a desperate fight took place, in which the prisoner had all his clothes torn from him. He finally broke loose and the entire force of bailiffs have failed to get him under control. Hanley a few days since went to a house near Car City, where resided an old man and his wife. He filled the room with blazing faggots, and wound up by knocking the old man on the head with an iron poker.

Indiana—A Receiver Again in Charge.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 15.—[Special.]—Last fall the effects and business of the Railroad Rouse Manufacturing Company were sold to Bernard Schweitzer, he giving a $20,000 bond for the faithful performance of his contract. This morning Judge Walker placed Receiver Johnson again in charge, and the latter was directed to restart the factory if possible, as the business was such that serious loss would follow the closing down of the works. Schweitzer is a prominent business-man of Owen County and was State Senator in the last Legislature.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 15.—[Special.]—John Mickles, aged 18, living in Parke County, pleaded as an excuse for not accompanying his sister to the garden to burn some brush that his heart fluttered. She had left him but a few moments when she heard the report of a pistol. She found him sitting in a chair dead, a bullet wound in his head, and the pistol in his hand. About six weeks ago a team he was driving ran away, and his heroic efforts to save several children in the wagon unbalanced his mind. Since then he has not been well.

Iowa—A Reception Given Bishop Cosgrove.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 15.—[Special.]—Bishop Cosgrove of the Davenport Catholic See, upon his return from his visit to the Pope at Rome, was tonight tendered a reception at the depot, escorted through the streets by bands of music and the various Catholic organizations, and conducted to the cathedral, where services were held and an address of welcome delivered.

MOUNT AYR, Ia., April 15.—[Special.]—Mrs. Joseph McReynolds gave birth to triplets last night. They are all boys and all healthy. The mother is doing well. These are the first triplets ever born in this county.

ELDORA, Ia., April 15.—[Special.]—A man named Elliott, a well-to-do farmer near Eagle City, a small village in the northern part of this county, was killed in his field this afternoon, being cut to death with a knife.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 15.—The saloons here are nearly all closed with the Clark combination lock.

Wisconsin—Cases Thrown Out of Court.

BELOIT, Wis., April 15.—[Special.]—The Hon. John Winans, counsel for the defendants in the suit for slander brought by Enoch Prouty of Chicago for $50,000 and Mrs. O. S. Hynes for $25,000, today notified his clients that both cases had been dismissed by order of the court. The plaintiffs pay the costs.

[The suits grew out of a church trial, Mr. Prouty having been deposed from the Baptist ministry by a council held by advice of the Beloit Baptist Church, of which he was a member, and Mrs. Hynes, who was then a milliner, being concerned in the charges.]

LANCASTER, Wis., April 15.—[Special.]—The Village Board of the Village of Fennimore is engaged in a discussion as to whether the three saloons of the village shall pay license money from the second Tuesday of April to the first Tuesday of May of this year. The saloons were granted license in 1885—before the organization of the village—by the Town Board, commencing with the second Tuesday in April. Under the License law, enacted in 1885, the year shall commence with the first Tuesday in May, and the board is in a quandary as to what action is proper.

Michigan—A Railroad Agent Found to Be Short.

JACKSON, Mich., April 15.—[Special.]—W. L. Richardson, local freight agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, is behind with the railroad company to the amount of $6,200. A number of prominent citizens went his bond to remain in the city ten days while an effort is made to raise $5,000 to pay his bond with the Guaranty Assurance Company. The railroad company will give him time on the balance.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Second Day's Session of the Baptist Women's Society at Terre Haute—Election of Officers.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 15.—[Special.]—At the second day's session of the Baptist Women's Foreign Missionary Society reports were heard. Indiana's was not favorable. In Iowa there is a growing interest and better organization. Michigan reported ten new circles, with encouraging work but diminished receipts. Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, and West Virginia were not represented, but a general statement was given by Miss Stevens, Assistant Secretary. The Committee on Nominations reported:

President, Mrs. A. J. Howe, of Chicago; Vice President, Mrs. C. F. Tallman, of Chicago. State Presidents, for Colorado, Mrs. L. E. Bushell; Dakota, Mrs. H. H. Keith; Illinois, Mrs. George Klein; Indiana, Mrs. J. B. Schoff; Kansas, Mrs. Felton; Michigan, Mrs. Z. Grenell; Missouri, Mrs. E. L. Foster; Ohio, Mrs. J. W. Carter; Wisconsin, Mrs. W. E. Smith; Wyoming, Mrs. R. E. Fitch; Minnesota, Mrs. J. H. Randall. Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. O. Bridgeman. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. M. Bacon. Treasurer, Miss E. H. Haigh.

Mrs. Howe, in her address of acceptance, referred to the responsibilities of the board and gave the program of its year of prayer. Services were held this afternoon pertaining to the departure of Miss Clara M. Hess of Buffalo to a foreign field, she announcing publicly her willingness to sacrifice all for the mission cause.

HE IS CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

DELPHI, Ind., April 15.—[Special.]—Dr. William Cooper of Kokomo, this State, father-in-law of Supreme Court Reporter John W. Kern, and otherwise prominently connected, was brought here last night and placed under a bond of $1,000 upon an indictment for forgery returned by a grand jury of this county last June.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Gov. Oglesby on the Militia Encampment Matter—Lincoln Memorial Exercises—The Martyr President on Labor—Hotelkeepers to Organize.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—Gov. Oglesby this afternoon, in speaking of today's TRIBUNE editorial on the permanent encampment, said: "It would be just as consistent for the militia to refuse to respond when ordered to East St. Louis to suppress a riot as to refuse to go into camp at Springfield or anywhere they may be ordered to go. For the purpose of giving satisfaction in the selection of a permanent site for a camp I appointed four militia officers, among whom were two Brigadier-Generals. Two members of this board resided in Chicago and two here. After looking at all the sites offered and taking all things into consideration they reported in favor of Springfield and that settled the matter. So far as I am concerned I should have been pleased if they had reported in favor of some point near Chicago, but the matter is settled and will not be changed unless the next or some succeeding Legislature sees fit to change it."

The anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln was commemorated today in an appropriate manner by the Lincoln Guard of Honor by a memorial service. It is customary to hold these services at the Lincoln monument, but owing to the inclemency of the weather they were held in the presence of a large audience in Grand Army Hall. The oration was delivered by Maj. James A. Connelly and poems written expressly for the occasion were read by J. H. Royhill, Professor of Elocution at the Illinois College, Jacksonville, and George B. Balch of Lerna, Ill. The exercises were interspersed with vocal music by the Apollo Club of this city and were closed by the Hon. C. L. Conkling of this city, who read an extract from a speech made by Mr. Lincoln to a committee of the Workingmen's Association of New York in accepting an honorary membership of the association, in which he gave expression to his views as to the relation existing between capital and labor.

The extract was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Committee: The honorary membership in your association so generously tendered is gratefully accepted. There is one point to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing, if not above labor, in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital somehow by the use of it induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers and thus induce them to work by their own consent or buy them and drive them to do it without their consent. Having proceeded so far it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. And further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life. Now there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false and all inferences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the print of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is and probably always will be a relation between capital and labor producing mutual benefits. There is not of necessity such a thing as the free hird laborer being fixed to that condition for life.

Many independent men everywhere in these States, a few years back in their lives, were hired laborers. The prudent penniless beginner in the world labors for wages awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just, and generous, and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequent energy, and progress, and improvement of condition to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty—none less inclined to touch or take aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.

None are so deeply interested to resist the present rebellion as the working people. Let them beware of prejudices, working division and hostility among themselves. The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting working people of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds. Nor should this lead to a war upon property or the owners of property. Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.

The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the Chicago Compound-Power Tool Company; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, Robert N. Harvey, David S. Scoville, and David C. Smith; and the Hyde Park Knights of Labor Building Corporation at Kensington; capital stock, $10,000; to erect a building containing hall, stores, etc.; incorporators, Michael J. Quinn, H. C. Siller, J. A. McCambridge, Robert A. Brown, F. W. Lindell, James B. Murphy, and W. H. Beale.

The Governor today appointed William C. Minier of Chicago Game Warden for the unexpired term of Charles Cardy, deceased.

A call, signed by many hotel proprietors in various parts of the State, has been issued for a convention of proprietors and managers of hotels in Illinois at Springfield April 20, the object being to organize the Illinois Hotelkeepers' Association, with a view of taking united action for advancing and protecting their interests. Among the objects of the proposed organization will be:

1. To secure the enactment by the State Legislature of such laws as are now in force in other Western States relative to the punishment of hotel "deadbeats," and laws defining the responsibility for hotel baggage.

2. To bring about a better acquaintance between hotelmen of the State; the discussion of topics of mutual interest; and adoption from time to time of such rules and regulations by the association as may appear practicable and useful in the hotel business.

3. To assist each other when possible in employing and retaining competent and reliable employés, and further any plans relating thereto which may be of mutual benefit to employers and employés.

POLICE COURT CHROMOS.

A Dreamy German and His Queer Plea.

Adolph Biese, a dreamy German with long, yellow hair, stood before Justice Meech yesterday charged with vagrancy. The officer said that for the last month he had seen Biese wandering about the streets with no visible means of support. The long-haired youth thrust his hand into the jacket of his tattered green coat and drew out a Bible. "Shoost vait a momend oop," said he to the court, as he rapidly turned the leaves of the book. "Und go ye into all de vurreld," he read at last, "breaching de Gospel."

"What do you mean by that?" asked the Justice.

"I am a breacher, und I breach, aind't it? Yah, und I zing, aind't it?" and the long-haired youth drew from his pocket a well-worn hymnbook and began to bum a religious song.

"Bless me," said the Justice, who was not used to exercises of this sort, "he must be insane. Send him over to the County Physician."

"Vell," murmured the young man, "men shall bersecute you, amd't it?" But he never got further than the text, for the hand of the law dragged him away.

Two Baths for $5.

George Edgardo and Simon Piedmonte, industrious Italians, played a game of pool. The beer went with the game and, as an experimental measure, they branched off on whisky. The combination was unfortunate. In half an hour they were both half over-sea with no prospect of a return trip. Simon suggested the lake and they went down to sit on the pier and let the lake breezes blow about their ears. While there Edgardo conceived the idea of taking a bath. It was an idea that had not occurred to him for an eon, but he determined to act upon it. Forthwith he flung himself into the lake. The waters closed about his head and swept his clothes away in fragments. His comrade jumped in and succeeded in keeping his head above water. At this moment an officer came along and seeing two Italians in the water knew at once that something was wrong. They were taken to the armory, and as soon as Justice Meech had an opportunity he imposed a fine of $5. It is safe to say that neither Simon nor Edgardo will take a bath again—not if they know it.

An Aggravated Case.

Charles Green, barkeeper in Steven Spar's saloon, was fined $10 yesterday by Justice R. H. White for selling liquor to a minor. The case was one of the most aggravated that the Citizens' League has ever had to deal with. Paul Kendall, a lad four years of age, living at No. 112 Eighteenth street, was picked up drunk on the streets the other day. Investigation showed that Green was the man who supplied him with liquor. The child had been wont to play about the saloon and the barkeeper, it is charged, persuaded him to taste beer and whisky. The little fellow readily acquired a taste for liquor and last week was tumbled out of doors so drunk he could not stand.

THE CROP RECORD.

APRIL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

A Comparison Showing that This Country Cannot Expect to Control the Price of Wheat in the World—Percentages of Area and Condition—How Illinois Shows Up—The Present Status of Farm Animals as Regards Their Health.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—[Special.]—The April report of the Agricultural Department is full of interest. Some points regarding the reduction of the winter-wheat area and the average of condition have already been made public. The statistician says the crop record must be received with especial regard, since it follows the low wheat crop of 1885, which sold at a low price, tnereby attesting that this country does not and cannot expect to control the price of wheat of the world. The percentages of area and condition of wheat and rye throughout the country are summarized in this tabular form:

PERCENTAGES OF AREA AND CONDITION OF WHEAT AND RYE APRIL 1, 1885.

STATES.	WHEAT.		RYE.	
	Area.	Condition.	Area.	Condition.
Connecticut	100	95	100	96
New York	97	98	99	97
New Jersey	98	102	100	101
Pennsylvania	98	99	99	96
Delaware	100	97	100	89
Maryland	100	100	100	97
Virginia	98	96	99	97
North Carolina	101	90	100	96
South Carolina	98	75	100	92
Georgia	91	78	100	90
Alabama	93	77	100	100
Mississippi	95	90	...	...
Texas	99	87	100	90
Arkansas	96	100	...	...
Tennessee	97	102	100	95
West Virginia	99	96	100	95
Kentucky	95	101	97	98
Ohio	99	94	98	93
Michigan	99	93	98	95
Indiana	95	97	98	99
Illinois	85	86	89	98
Missouri	92	94	95	98
Kansas	84	68	90	93
California	99	100	100	103
Oregon	103	101	102	100

Among the reports of State agents are the following:

Indiana—The comparative area of winter wheat shows a slight falling off, as compared with the area seeded in 1884. The shrinkage in the southern portion of the State was no doubt partially due to the interference with established plans of rotation by reseeding frozen-out wheat fields with other grain, and not from a purpose to reduce the area. The increase in the more northern counties will not be sufficient to cover the shrinkage in the south. There was no rank or luxurious growth of wheat during the fall, yet the conditions seemed favorable; the plant is strong and is well rooted and only in wet or exposed situations has it sustained any injury. The condition of rye is much the same and the area will be increased. The soil was favorable for seeding and germination, yet in some counties seeding was delayed on account of continued wet weather. The damage by the Hessian fly has not proved serious, only a few correspondents reporting loss.

Illinois—There is a slight reduction in the area of winter wheat as compared with that of the previous crop. This reduction is greater in the southern division, as the plant had much less protection from snow during the severe frosts of winter than it had in the other divisions of the State. The condition of the soil was favorable to seeding and germination during the period when the major portion of the crop was planted. In those counties in the northern half of the State where grasshoppers worked on the crops last year, and in the southern half, where fears were had of injury to the crop by the Hessian fly by sowing early, seeding was done later than usual, but the fly has done very little injury. The report by counties is as follows: Calhoun: Protected during the coldest weather, except on high points, is in a fair condition. McHenry: Well protected by snow, and at present is in fine condition. Pulaski: Protection unusually good; condition 20 per cent above an average. Randolph: Some protection when the snow did not blow off; some winter-killed, but is starting nicely. Union: A great deal of snow, but it afforded but little protection, as it drifted, leaving the fields bare; condition below average. White: But little protection; the snow drifted, leaving the fields bare; present condition below an average. Jo Daviess: Pretty well protected; seems to be a good stand. Macon: Well covered with snow during the winter, and condition better this spring than for years. Tazewell: Plenty of snow during the coldest weather; no damage at all; present condition excellent. Will: A little late, but is looking well. Brown: Well protected; present condition good. Clay: But little protection and the plant is not promising. Jackson: Early sowing is unusually promising; the late, where it was not well protected, is damaged to a limited extent. Kankakee: Covered with snow the most of the winter; condition and growth good. Massac: The snow was very beneficial to the stand and growth. Mercer: The heavy snows afforded great protection, and consequently the plant is in an unusually promising condition. Scott: Covered through January and February; present condition good. Stephenson: Well covered most of the winter, but the freezing and thawing since have damaged the wheat some. Williamson: The snow afforded but little protection, as it drifted badly; the plant is strong and healthy and unusually promising. Cumberland: The snow afforded but little protection, except in spots; these look well. De Witt: Very well protected, and the plant is in a healthy and prosperous condition. Fulton: Protected two months; growing nicely. Vermilion: Was covered almost all winter; a fair average crop is indicated. Bureau: Covered almost all winter; present condition of the plant healthy. Cook: Covered nearly all winter; looking well. Carroll: Very well protected; the plant is in a healthy condition. Christian: Well protected; present condition indicates a good crop. Clark: Protected about one-fifth of the winter; growth good. Coles: Protected during the coldest weather; present condition very flattering. Du Page: But little protection; some killed by freezing and thawing. Douglas: Considerable snow; somewhat damaged by freezing and thawing. Edgar: Covered by snow about six weeks; present condition a fair average. Edwards: Very little protection; what snow fell drifted badly; the plant is small and weak. Lawrence: Very little protection; the snow drifted; the plant is rather weak for this time of the year. Logan: Well protected; unusually promising. Putnam: Well protected; present condition and growth an average. St. Clair: Well protected in January and February; badly winter-killed; cannot make over half a crop. Henderson; Partial protection; in good growing condition. Franklin: Partial covering during severest weather; present condition is strong and healthy. Mason: Well protected during winter; the plant is healthy. Wabash: Partially covered; wheat on prairie land suffered most. Wayne: But little protection; in a delicate condition. Menard: Covered from Jan. 1 till the middle of February by twelve inches of snow; present condition, a full average. Kane: Well protected; in a fair condition. Pike: Not well protected during the coldest weather; in a condition to grow when warm weather comes. Grundy: Well protected; good condition. Gallatin: Not much protection; snow drifted too much; growing nicely. Bond: Heavy snow, but drifted too much to afford protection; very unpromising. Boone: Well protected since Jan. 1; better than an average. Effingham: Good protection on timber land; all blew off on prairies; no growth this spring; 5 per cent damage on prairie land. Iroquois: From three to eight inches most of the winter; the plant is green and healthy. Knox: Covered about half the winter; average condition. Marion: But little protection; general condition much below an average. Washington: Protected in some places; very unpromising. Sangamon: Covered during greater part of the winter; vigorous and healthy. Pope: Only partial protection during the severe weather; where not protected the plant is weak. Champaign: Covered about six weeks; early sown is looking well; late sown looking sickly. Greene: Protected during the severest weather; condition more favorable than for many years. Johnson: Covered during coldest part of winter; present growth of early sown quite promising; late sown not so good. Winnebago: Green and promising. Montgomery: Tolerably well protected; condition and growth promising. Hancock: Well protected; green and even. Crawford: But little protection; in fair condition.

Kansas—The area sown was less than that sown in the previous year, the principal loss occurring in the central counties, composing what has hitherto been styled the "wheat belt." Both McPherson and Dickinson Counties, the leading wheat-producing counties of Kansas, have each lost from 25 to 30 per cent of their areas of last year, and the majority of the other counties of the "belt" have lost nearly as much. The Counties of Ellsworth and Barton, the extreme Western members of the "belt," have increased but slightly, so that the decrease in area in the great wheat section is very large. The western portion of the State, made up of the newly-organized counties, has increased largely in per cent, but this increase affects the State average but slightly, as the loss of 60,000 acres in McPherson and Dickinson Counties will more than counterbalance the entire wheat area of extreme Western Kansas. The condition of the crop April 1 is at least a fair average in the western counties, is but little below in the southeastern section, and is very bad, as a rule, in the remainder of the State, the northern portion being a little more promising than the southern. Several causes have combined to bring about this unfortunate condition of affairs. The fear of possible depredations by the Hessian fly caused almost universal late seeding. A great storm began Jan. 3, the thermometer reaching and remaining for three weeks at an exceedingly low temperature for this latitude. The storm was accompanied by a generous allowance of snow in all sections, but the high winds prevailing at the same time caused it to drift from the uplands and from exposed portions of the low lands. Thus, while snow remained for nearly five weeks, it was found mostly in the ravines, railroad cuts, and piled up in high drifts against the south sides of stone walls and high hedges. Where there was wheat under these drifts the plant is now vigorous and growing rapidly and luxuriously, but the area thus protected is but a very small per cent of the whole acreage. Rye has declined in area from last year. The southern half of the State has almost altogether abandoned its cultivation. The crop is put in mainly for the late and early pasturage it affords, and is cultivated for the grain in but a very few of the Northwestern counties. The hardy character of this plant has again been proven, for while wheat is in such a pitiable condition from the severity of the winter the average condition of rye is but little below a perfect standard. Until tame grasses attain greater areas rye, as a substitute, will be cultivated by all farmers that combine stock-raising with crop culture.

In the report upon farm animals it is said of horses that their condition is fully up to the standard in Western and Northwestern States. In De Witt County there has been considerable loss from a mild form of distemper. Glanders seems to have got a foothold. It is found in Kendall, Carroll, McDonough, Pulaski, and Macon Counties, Illinois; Delta County, Michigan; Baron, Waukesha, Buffalo, and Dane Counties, Wisconsin; and Cerro Gordo, Clark, Clay Chickasaw, and Montgomery Counties, Iowa. It also appears in from four to eight counties of Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas. In Pulaski and Macon Conntieds, Illinois, and Waukesha, Wisconsin, the infected animals have been killed by the State Veterinarian. In Steuben County, Indiana, and Cook and Carroll Counties, Illinois, cases of kidney disease supposed to be nephritis, are found among highly-bred horses. Reports relative to cattle show a good condition, many of them in relatively high condition, in nearly all the Northern States from the Atlantic coast to the Missouri River, while it also ranks high in Nebraska and Dakota.

Some New York returns are exceptionally low, though an average condition exists there. The condition in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota is high. The status of cattle as regards healthfulness is in general very satisfactory. Pleuro-pneumonia is reported from one or more localities in a number of States, but in general as only occurring spasmodically. Among the localities from which cases are reported are Burlington and Middlesex Counties, New Jersey; Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; Hartford and Washington Counties, Maryland; Pickens County, South Carolina; McNairy County, Tennessee; Jefferson and Harrison Counties, Kentucky; and Jefferson County, West Vargania. Among these counties the only one in which the disease is reported to have been prevalent is Harrison County, Kentucky, where it has prevailed to a considerable extent, especially among Jersey cattle. The cases reported from Burlington County, New Jersey, occurred last autumn. A few cases, supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, are reported from Scott County, Iowa, and cases are also reported under the same name from Contra Costa County, California. Cases of black leg are reported from a considerable number of States in various sections of the country. In Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and California it has prevailed to some extent in a considerable number of counties. In general it is young cattle that have suffered most from this disease. A correspondent in Kankakee County, Illinois, reports Texas fever (Southern cattle fever) in a drove brought from Chicago, and one in McDonough County, in the same State, reports a few cases in towns through which Texas cattle have been shipped. A few deaths, supposed to be from the same disease, are reported from Steuben County, Indiana.

Cases of milk-fever occurred in a few localities in several States, and some deaths from that cause are reported. The losses of the last year did not rise above 2 per cent in any of the New England or Middle States, in any of the States between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, or in Minnesota or Iowa west of the latter stream. Among Southern States, Kentucky shows only the same percentage. In Missouri, West Virginia, and Maryland the rate is 3 per cent; in Deleware and Virginia it is 4; while in the remainder of the Southern States it ranges from 6 to 8 per cent, the maximum being reached, however, in but one State—namely: in Florida. In the more Western States and Territories the losses range from 3 per cent in Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota, to 6 per cent in Colorado and the Indian Territory; the rate in the others being 4, except in New Mexico, where it is 5.

The health of hogs was reported to be generally good April 1. Nevertheless, nearly 6,000,000 hogs have died in the United States during the year. The percentage of losses reached 13. It was 9.1 per cent in 1885; 8.6 in 1884, and 6 per cent in 1883. Cholera has been substantially the only destructive agent. It ravages have been largest in the Cotton and Southwestern States. In North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee 13 per cent died, 14 in South Carolina, 16 in Louisiana, 18 in Mississippi, 20 in Alabama, and 25 in Florida. In Iowa tne estimate is 13 per cent, in Illinois 15, Missouri 16, Nebraska 17, and Kansas 18.

The Illinois State Agent reports in detail on farm animals. The comparative healthfulness of horses the last year is but little below the average. Distemper and glanders are reported in thirty-five counties of tne State, but not of an epidemic nature. More attention is now given to the providing of shelter to protect cattle from the storms and winds of winter than a few years ago. The last five years have witnessed great improvement in this direction by the erection of barns, stables, sheds with straw or board roofs, and straw ricks. There has been a decided improvement in stock in southern Illinois since 1881, when, on account of severe drouth, and great scarcity of corn and hay in consequence, live stock of nearly all kinds was sold off very short, and, when favored with good crops the following year, thoroughbred, pure bred, or high grade stock was purchased to supply much of the deficiency occasioned by the sale of scrub stock in 1881.

Sheep are quite free from disease, and have been during the last year. Only two counties mention "grub in the head," three counties "scab," and four counties "foot-rot" as afflicting sheep. In no case has there been any serious loss from the above causes. Taking into consideration the widespread havoc from hog-cholera, so called, and the severe weather of the last winter, the condition of hogs is very satisfactory.

MR. GOULD NOT DECEIVED.

Mr. Powderly Tells Why the Strike Was Resumed—A Call for Contributions.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 14.—The *World* correspondent this afternoon call General Master Workman Powderly's attention to an interview with Mr. Gould, quoting him as saying he should refuse to see Powderly or the members of the Executive Committee, as they had deceived him.

Mr. Powderly said: "Well, I think my chances for heaven are good. If I have succeeded in deceiving Jay Gould I think I shall be able to get around Satan himself. The case was stated plainly to him, and we performed our part of the agreement in relation to the settlement of the strike, but he did not. If there was any deception practiced it was confined entirely to his side.

"With reference to his statement that he shall refuse to see me again he is simply echoing the message that I sent him some time ago. Before I left New York I said to a gentleman who took the message direct to Mr. Gould that I should hereafter refuse to have any dealings with him through a third party. I did not propose, I said, to ever enter into another conference with Gould where there could be the slightest chance for a misunderstanding. I meant that I should not consent to a conference with him except directly and unless he assumes the responsibility for everything he might agree to if we were to meet again. Our committee on their arrival in St. Louis found that war had been declared with the Knights of Labor by Mr. Hoxie. He was not only refusing to employ members of the Knights of Labor, but was discharging men simply because they were members of that organization. We had nothing else to do but to rescind our order directing the men to go back to work. There was no deception about it, and any man who says so willfully lies."

Mr. Powderly showed a letter from a gentleman who is at Mr. Gould's right elbow, but is in sympathy with the Knights of Labor, which relates to the ability of Messrs. Gould and Hoxie to handle freight since the strike. The writer draws attention to the fact that when the strike was first ordered word was sent East to receive no shipments of freight for points along the line of the strike, and says this order was reissued again last Friday, not because the previous order had been revoked, for it remained in force all the time, but simply to emphasize the fact that they were unable to handle any freight that might be forwarded to them. Commenting on this letter, Mr. Powderly asked if that looks as if Mr. Hoxie was moving all the trains he claims. "One of the points made by Gould at our conference," he continued, "was that they could not take back all the men, 'Because,' he said, 'you see it will be some time before we can regain all the traffic we have lost by the strike,' and yet they claim now to be doing a larger business than ever before. Mr. Gould may be able to continue to deceive and delude the public as to the condition of his roads by the aid of false and forged dispatches from Mr. Hoxie, but he cannot deceive me. I have sources of information that make it impossible for them to keep the true condition of affairs from me." He characterized as absurd Mr. Hoxie's statement about moving 286 trains in one day over the Missouri Pacific, which, he asserted, is one of the worst constructed roads in the country and has little or no ballast except mud. They could not run so many trains without running them off the track.

MRS. PARNELL LYING VERY ILL.

A New York reporter called last evening at the home of Mrs. William J. Knoud, No. 630 Hudson street, where Mrs. Parnell is lying ill. The mother of the Irish leader has grown worse in the last few days, and Drs. W. J. Larmer and William B. Wallace are constantly in attendance. Neither of the medical men would say that there was immediate danger, but Mrs. Knoud, who is constantly with Mrs. Parnell, says she is so far advanced in years that her strength may not hold out much longer against the severe attack of palpitation of the heart with which she has been lately visited. Miss Ellen Ford of the *Irish World* calls every day, and Mrs. Knoud and her husband say that all that possibly can be done is being done to minister to Mrs. Parnell's every want.

Salvation Oil will cure the worst case of frosted feet. Only 25 cents a bottle.

THAT ARTESIAN WELL.

EDWIN LEE BROWN'S DETERMINED FIGHT AGAINST THE BOARD.

He Charges that by Letting the Contract They Are in Contempt, and Wishes Them Dealt With Accordingly—The Suits Growing Out of the Loss of Life in the State of Florida Disaster.

In the artesian well case of Edwin Lee Brown against the County Commissioners an amended bill was filed yesterday, in compliance with the permission of Judge Shepard Saturday, charging that the $25,000 appropriated by the board to general purposes, and which the Judge intimated might be used to pay for the well on the county farm, had long since been nearly used up and there is not enough left to pay for the well, nor is there any other unexpended balance in the County Treasury which could be used for such purpose. A contract has been rushed through the board giving W. H. Gray & Co. the job of digging the well without any advertisement being made, and it is insinuated that there is fraud at the bottom of the scheme. An affidavit was also filed by Edwin Lee Brown stating that Monday last the board violated the injunction in making the contract with Gray & Co., and on this a motion will be made before Judge Shepard Monday for a rule on the Commissioners to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt.

The State of Florida Disaster.

A few days ago it was mentioned in THE TRIBUNE that Mary W. Williams, widow of Rasmus T. Williams, and Isabella Foreman, mother of Joseph Foreman, had begun suits for $10,000 each against the State Steamship Company to recover for the loss of their relatives, and it was also stated then that a libel would be filed in the United States District Court here for the same purpose. The libel was filed yesterday and state that the 10th of April, 1884, Williams and Foreman sailed in the steamer State of Florida for Belfast. Six days later, when about 1,200 miles off Ireland, the steamer collided with a sailing vessel of 750 tons, the Ponema, at 11 o'clock at night, and both vessels were sunk. It is alleged that the steamer was badly manned and negligently officered and handled. Out of eighty-five passengers only 10 per cent. escaped, while out of the officers and crew nearly half got to shore. The Company is a Scotch corporation, but has offices in Chicago and New York. By the law of Scotland if a party has a right of action against another for damages, in case he does not die, if he dies the right survives to his personal representatives, and complainants seek to recover $10,000 on the ground of the negligence of the company.

The Gambling Act Plea Failed.

M. M. Day recovered in Judge Anthony's court a verdict of $2,105 against P. J. Roche, who attempted to escape by pleading the gambling act. The transactions took place on the floor of the Board of Trade, but it was proved that there was an intention actually to exchange produce in pursuance of the contracts. A suit for the same claim was tried before Judge Williamson a year ago, but owing to the adverse rulings of Judge Williamson the plaintiff took a nonsuit and began the action anew.

Enjoining a Singer.

In the injunction case of Eugene I. Wetherell, manager of the Emma Abbott Opera Company, vs. William F. Pruett, the baritone, and Foster, et al., representing the Boston Ideal Opera Company, before Judge Gresham yesterday, complainant asked leave to amend his complaint, setting up the fact that the contract between Pruett and the Boston Ideal Company had already been signed, and for permission to modify the injunction in such way as to restrain Pruett from fulfilling it; also to set up the fact of Pruett's citizenship in the State of New York. The contest thus far has been purely a technical one, and without as yet involving any of the merits of the case. The application to amend the complaint and the motion to continue the injunction were granted. The case will be heard at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,128—James Buckingham et al. vs. Vulcan Iron-Works. Asst., $10,000. William Niles, atty.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,265—Mary W. Williams et al. vs. State Steamship Company. Libel, $20,000. Ritchie, Esher & Judd, proctors.

Superior Court—New Suits.

102,528—Catharine Blanche Weigel vs. Albert Crane. Bill for injunction. C. H. & C. B. Wood, solrs.
102,529—A. M. Clark vs. Chicago Carpet Company, W. S. Adams, W. J. Miller, Charles Lucas, and Peter Green. Trespass, $5,000. Ivar I. Phillips, atty.
102,530—Frederick Zapel vs. David H. Wilkie. Asst., $400. Hofheimer & Rosenberg, attys.
102,531—Cream City Brewing Co. vs. John B. Dietz and A. C. Underwood. Appeal.
102,532—Bradley Gaslight Co., use, etc., vs. Robert Greer. Appeal.
102,533—Lena Alheim vs. Louis Alheim. Bill for divorce for cruelty. M. R. Harris, solr.
102,534—Catherine Pinkney vs. William T. Pinkney. Bill for divorce for cruelty and adultery. William R. Nicholson, solr.
102,535—Bill. Suppressed.
102,536—Maria Borgwardt vs. Daniel L. Boone, Samuel S. Boone, Clara B. Hansbrough, Louisa M. Adams, Lucy A. Carpenter, Mary J. Gross, John Buehler, Franz Schoch, Elizabeth Kirchoff, Julius Kirchoff, Fritz Aldenstedt, and all whom, etc. Bill to compel the release of two trust deeds. Arthur Schroeder, solr.
102,537—Debt. Suppressed.
102,538—Alice P. Wright vs. Samuel A. Wright. Bill for divorce for bigamy. De Wit C. Jones, solr.
102,539—George Riemersperger vs. J. S. Kirk & Sons. Case, $10,000. Barnum, Rubens & Ames, attys.
102,540—Creditor's bill. Suppressed.
Suppressed Wednesday—102,516, Katharina Juergens vs. Frederick Juergens. Bill for divorce for drunkenness, etc., and for injunction. Butz & Eschenburg, solrs.
102,521—Eagle Tube Co. vs. Alexander Shield. Assumpsit, $1,000. Arthur B. Wilson, atty.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—2,867, Ignatz Stein et al. vs. Albert Stupka: verd. plff., $77 and jgt.—2,698, M. M. Day vs. P. J. Roche; verd. plff., $2,105.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,540, Moulton vs. Andre; commrs. rep. cfd. and decree sale.—2,114, C. E. & L. S. Rwy. Co. vs. Klein; mrs. rep. cfd. and decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

56,329—John C. Rossow vs. Joseph Krueger. Appeal.
56,330—Petition of Mary Jane Allyn, gdn., to sell real estate. Holden & Farsen, solrs.
56,331—Fred J. Daily vs. Edwin D. Hapgood. Appeal.
56,332—Leah F. Sawyer vs. Samuel Warner. Covenant, $1,000. T. L. Humphreville, atty.
56,333—Gartner & Fredinheit vs. Samuel Kitson. Appeal.
56,334—William Smith vs. Same. Appeal.
56,335—George L. Harding vs. Isabella H. Clark. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $5,000 upon lot 5 of E. S. Hubbard's subd. Saunders & Grant, solrs.
56,336—Frank D. Laune vs. J. K. Koons. Appeal.
Suppressed Wednesday—56,321, Hannah Movanka vs. Carl Movanka. Bill for divorce for cruelty. John L. King, solr.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—3,065, Flora B. Yager vs. William Yager: decree of divorce for cruelty.—3,066, Anna C. Donnelly vs. Charles Donnelly; same for desertion.—3,154, Sophia Thiel vs. William J. Thiel; same for desertion.—2,856, Lillian L. Clark vs. Eugene A. Clark; same.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE ROGERS—936, Frank Sullivan; pl. n. g. withdrawn and pl. of gity. of pet. lar. entd., sentd to 30 ds. Co. Jl.—933, Max Kraft, pet. lar.; tried by the ct., sentd. to 10 ds. Co. Jl.—938, Charles Stark; pl. of n. g. withdn. and pl. of gity. pet. lar. entd., sentd. to three mos. Co. Jl.—925, Charles Francis, burg.; jury trial, vdt. gity., and trm. fixd. at two yrs. pen.; motn. for n. t.

JUDGE GARNETT—650, Richard Cullen, murder; case given to jury.—921, Thomas Coogan; pl. of gity. of lar., sentd. to four yrs. pen.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set cases.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Nos. 351, 355, 369, 373, 375, 397, 398, 400, 402, 412, 413, 417, 418, 421, 422, 431, 434, 435, 438, 439. No case on trial.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 3,037, 3,030, 3,031, 3,040, and 3,042. No. 3,022, Reblin vs. Zillman, on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 2,858, 2,881, 2,882, 2,883, 2,884, 2,885, 2,888, 2,889, 2,890, 2,895, 2,896, 2,897, 3,053, 3,060, 3,061, 3,064, 3,067, 3,068, 3,076, and 3,080. No case on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,514, 1,718, 1,738, 1,740, 1,509, and 1,705. No. 1,734, R. G. & S. M. Co. vs. Hanchett, on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 24, 46, 47, 48, and 49½. No. 38, Mannero vs. Henschel, on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 38½, 6,209, 828, 2,170, 2,183, and 2,185. No case on trial.
JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 4,696, 4,698, 4,702, 4,716, 4,722, 4,724, 4,750, 4,752, 4,768, 4,776, 4,778, and 4,528. No case on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—No announcement.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No call. No. 5,911, C. & G. W. R. R. Co. vs. Furst, on trial.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business. Accounts will be heard tomorrow.
JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 881, 946, 975 to 981, 983, and 985.
JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 894, 898, and 910.

Appellate Court, Fourth District.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., April 15.—[Special.]—The Appellate Court for the Fourth District of Illinois today filed opinions in the following cases:

The People ex rel. William Shea vs. Sullivan; affirmed.
Pope et al. vs. The People, for the use of Randolph County; affirmed. Appeal to Supreme Court granted on plaintiff in error giving bond of $2,500 with sureties to be approved by one of the Judges of this court within twenty days from date.
The Continental Insurance Company vs. Heard; affirmed.
Spangler vs. Spangler; reversed and remanded.
Griesbaum et al. vs. Baum; reversed and remanded.
Illinois Glass Company vs. Holman, for use of Town of Upper Alton; reversed and remanded.
Coggins vs. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company; reversed and remanded.
Kurtz, impleaded with Scott, vs. Suppiger; affirmed; appeal granted to Supreme Court upon appellant filing bond in the sum of $1,200, with surety to be approved by one of the Judges of this court, within twenty days from date.
Smart vs. Coke; reversed and remanded.
People vs. Miller et al.; affirmed.
Stinlett et al. vs. Wilson, administrator; reversed.
Smith, administrator, vs. Hall, administrator; reversed and finding of facts.
Boyd vs. Lammert; affirmed. Appeal granted upon appellant filing bond in the sum of $800, surety to be approved by one of the Judges of this court within twenty days.
Gibbs & Sterritt Manufacturing Company vs. Kaszeyki; affirmed.
Morrison vs. Smart; affirmed.
Garner vs. Stinnett; appeal dismissed for failure to assign error upon the record.
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company vs. Wagner; reversed and remanded.
Faskett vs. Wolf; reversed and remanded.
Baird et al. vs. Wolf, executor, etc.; reversed and remanded.
Rowland vs. Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company; affirmed.
Bell vs. People; affirmed.
Champion Iron Fence Company vs. Wernsing; affirmed.
Newberger et al. vs. Roundtree; reversed and remanded.
Union Railway & Transit Company vs. Shackleford, administrator; affirmed. Appeal granted upon appellant filing bond in the sum of $6,000 with surety to be approved by one of the Judges of the court in twenty days from date.
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company vs. Upton; affirmed.
Anderson vs. Gray; reversed and remanded under Rule 27.
The Illinois & St. Louis Railroad Company vs. The People; reversed. Appeal granted to Supreme Court upon appellees filing a bond in the sum of $500 surety to be approved by one of the Judges of the court within twenty days.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States today were as follows:

On motion of Joseph Lyman, C. S. Lake of Marengo, Ia., was admitted to practice.
225. The heirs of John F. Benjamin, appellants, vs. Charles L. Dubois, administrator, etc.; appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; dismissed with costs.
1,149. The Inhabitants of the Town of Wiscasset, in the County of Lincoln, State of Maine, plaintiffs in error, vs. Frank W. Robinson; in error to the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine; dismissed per stipulation: clerk's costs in this court to be paid by plaintiffs in error.
228. The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of Illinois; argument continued by Mr. George Hunt for the defendants in error and concluded by Mr. W. C. Goudy for the plaintiff in error.
226. The United States, appellant, vs. C. S. Wilson; argued by Assistant Attorney-General Maury for appellant, no counsel appearing for appellee.
230. The Louisiana State Lottery Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas P. Morgan; in error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; dismissed with costs pursuant to rule 10.
231. The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Company; argued by Assistant-Attorney-General Maury for plaintiff in error and by Mr. Elihu H. East for defendant in error.
232. William F. Graham et al., appellant, vs. The Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad Company et al.; argument commenced by Mr. Eugene M. Johnson for appellants and continued by Mr. William Caleb Loring for appellees.
Adjourned.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., April 15.—[Special.]—Supreme Court decisions this morning:

Injunction of Ashley, Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad against Detroit, Lansing & Northern Road declared void.
Affirmed—James vs. Schroeder. Allen vs. Allen, McArthur vs. Olin, Kinney vs. Curtis, Riggs vs. Sterling, First National Bank of Detroit vs. E. T. Barnum Wire & Iron Works, appeal of Henry M. Duffield, Tompkins vs. Hollister, Wells vs. Rodgers, Blodgett vs. City of Muskegon.
Reversed—Merrifield vs. Ingersoll, Nilhelm vs. Byler, White vs. Township of Milbrook, Hackley vs. Mack, Smith vs. Pen Car Works, Cicotte vs. Corporation of St. Anne, Commissioner of Highways of Thompson vs. Clay, Hanselman vs. Kegel.
New trials ordered in Port Huron & Northwestern Railway Company vs. Callanan, Callanan vs. Port Huron & Northwestern Railway Company, Wait vs. Baldwin.
In Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railway Company vs. Circuit Judge Newton, application for order to show cause denied.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

How Strikes Might Often Be Avoided.

CHICAGO, April 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice in an editorial in your paper that you state that all those who are writing on the labor question, strikes, etc., are those who have had no experience in these matters; that they have never managed a manufactory or had any force of men under their control, and consequently know but little of the questions of which they write.

Now I have had experience as a wageworker, a foreman, and as a proprietor for the last twenty years, and have had some experience with men. From my experience I know of no reason why a strike should ever occur when a disposition exists on the part of the employer to reason with the men as if they were regarded as human beings. I am aware that there are unreasonable men, but these are a small minority of workingmen. Kind words and fair treatment will do more to promote that good feeling which should exist between employer and employé than all the standing armies the world ever saw. No man is a good servant who serves from fear, and no man is competent to control men who knows no power but force. My experience is that an appeal to manhood and honor always meets with a reasonable reception.

The public ought to be so educated on these matters that a strike would be regarded as a dishonor to the employer in whose establishment it occurred. Personally I have but little respect for the man who is at war with his employés. Such a one is but one remove from a wife-beater, and as soon as this comes to be general public opinion strikes will cease. And you, Mr. Editor (together with all other newspaper men), have it in your power to so mold public opinion as to make strikes a disgrace to the man or concern whose employés are compelled to strike in order to obtain their just demands. When you shall have so molded public opinion there will be peace between employers and employés.

The present agitation of the eight-hour question should be carried on in a spirit of fairness and reason. We should have a committee of employers to meet a like committee of employés and arrange for public debates pro and con and thus put both sides of the question fairly before the people, so that the public might become acquainted with the reasons for adopting or rejecting eight hours. I suggested this to the Secretary of the Citizens' Association some time ago, but it seems to have met with but small favor from that august body. As an employer I desire to so adjust business that it shall be a mutual benefit to my employés and myself. I believe that eight hours is practicable and reasonable under existing circumstances, and should therefore be adopted as soon as possibly consistent with the welfare of all concerned. If such a committee as I suggest could be at once selected, such a compromise might be reached as would ultimately lead to the adoption of eight hours without creating any friction or injuring business in the least. I know the time is short, but I believe all reasonable wageworkers would consent to any necessary delay which would insure an amicable settlement of the question. I know that any reasonable compromise would be better than the uncertainty now existing. A fair proposition, looking to an understanding between all parties concerned, I am sure will meet with general favor.

C. G. DIXON.

Dr. Lyman Abbott on Prohibition.

CHICAGO, April 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Fair discussion of this question demands that a few things not noticed by Dr. Abbott should be presented. While he states many things true and pertinent to the discussion, he leaves out some very important facts.

First—All the Bible history was before such men as Moses Stuart Taylor, Lewis, and Dr. Nott forty years ago, as fully as it is before Dr. Abbott. His most ardent admirers will hardly venture to claim for him a place higher than that occupied by either of the scholars named above, but they reached quite different conclusions from those reached by Dr. Abbott.

Second—Again, all this Bible story of the life of Jesus has been before the thousands of ministers in this country for the last sixty years, and there is hardly a General Assembly, Synod, Association, or Conference which has not indorsed the doctrine of total abstinence as a Christian duty, notwithstanding that Dr. Crosby, Dr. Abbott, and their friends have been saying that this doctrine "is a reflection on the Savior of the World." In spite of all that the wine-drinking clergymen of England and America have urged with passionate earnestness all these years the trend of opinion is so strong towards total abstinence that every church, Catholic and Protestant, has yielded to it, not only as indicated by the opinions of individuals, but by formal action of ecclesiastical bodies. Drs. Crosby and Abbott are conspicuous not so much for learning as for singularity.

Third—If, as Mr. Gough used to say, the example of Jesus is so potent to justify if not to demand wine-drinking, why is it not equally so in the matter of barley-bread? Jesus made and ate barley-bread, therefore all Christians must eat barley-bread in order to follow His example, and not to do so is "to throw that example one side as worthless," according to Dr. Abbott's logic.

Fourth—It has been known before Dr. Abbott was born that there were Essenes, but most ministers have recognized the fact that Jesus distinctly plants His moral system in the old Mosaic law, and quotes out of the Word of God as the Jews of His time had it. Jesus said "Thou shalt not kill," and lifted the precept to a higher level than "they of old time" imagined. He is not recorded as using the words, "Thou shalt not drink wine," neither is He recorded as denouncing gambling, but when men find out that alcoholic drinks kill, He is heard speaking against them just as much as He speaks against a pistol that kills.

Fifth—But why does Dr. Abbott studiously avoid any hint of the fact that Palestine has always had wines which were "pure" grape juice, which never rotted in fermentation, a pleasant, healthful beverage which the most violent "fanatic" would not refuse? He knows this fact if he knows anything about the ancient Oriental customs. And why is it that these gentlemen, though repeatedly urged to do so, have never condescended to tell us how alcoholic wine was made or could be made in Egypt or Southern Palestine? Their arrogant assumption that whenever "wine" is mentioned it means an alcoholic liquor and their abuse of any who differ from them may be the best answer they can make, but it does not prove very convincing.

The "very hard nuts" which you say Dr. Abbott has given his brethren are simply some very "old chestnuts." They have been triumphantly answered again and again, and Dr. Abbott's repetition of them does not add anything to their force.

A. J. JUTKINS.

One thing is certain, that the above article does not answer the "hard nuts triumphantly," and if no stronger reply can be made Dr. Abbott need not trouble himself to make any defense of his positions. If the Prohibitionists should undertake to enact laws making it a penal offense to manufacture, sell, or eat barley bread, they certainly could not claim Christ's example or sanction for their impertinent interference with personal liberty any more than they can for their assaults on the use of wine, which He was in the habit of drinking. It is simply pettifogging the case to claim that the wine drank by Christ, His Apostles, and the Jews of His day was unfermented grape juice. "No man," Christ says, "putteth new wine into old "wine-skins (skins were used as bottles in "those days); else the wine will burst the "skins and the wine perisheth, and the skins; "but they put new wine into fresh wine-"skins."—New Version. It was the fermentation of the new juice of the grape that rent the old skin bottles, and it could only be retained in strong, new, leather vessels. If the wine of Judea in Christ's time was unfermented, as Dr. Abbott's critic would have people suppose, why did Christ say that no man put new wine in old wine-skins? He spoke of it as a universal custom to put new wine into *new* wine-skins—showing that all new wine fermented and required strong vessels to hold it during the process.

The very meaning of wine is: "A beverage prepared from grapes by squeezing out their juice and allowing it to ferment." The natural tendency of grape juice is to ferment; it needs no help, but requires chemical prevention to hinder it from fermenting.

The kind of wine Christ was in the habit of drinking is not left in doubt by what He says Himself in regard to His public reputation as a drinker. Luke 7, 34 reads:

"For John the Baptist is come eating no "bread nor drinking wine, and ye say He hath "a devil. The Son of Man is come eating and "drinking; and ye say, Behold, a gluttonous "man and a wine-bibber, a friend of publicans "and sinners." See also Matt. 11, 19.

No man ever established a reputation among his acquaintances of being a *wine-bibber* who only drank unfermented juice of the grape or water with grapes squeezed into it, and it is preposterous to claim it.

Christ's very first miracle was to change the contents of six water-pots, each holding two or three firkins of water, into wine at a wedding at the request of his mother; and the "ruler of the feast" declared that it was superb; he was astonished that contrary to custom on such occasions the best wine was kept to the end of the feast. St. John, who reports the miracle, says: "He called the bridegroom and "saith unto him: Every man setteth on first "the good wine; and when men have drank "freely, then that which is worse; but thou "has kept the good wine until now." Manifestly the wine drank on such occasions had spirit in it, if it produced the effect described on the judgment of the drinkers. Unfermented juice doesn't act on the brain in that way; and the quality of wine Christ made from the water would never have received so high an encomium from an expert had it been the weak, insipid stuff Mr. Judkin would have people believe; and it would not have made such a sensation in Galilee as to "manifest His power and glory" and cause "His disciples to believe on Him." It won't do to try to make Christ out as an advocate of compulsory teetotalism.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, April 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Union st, 100 ft s of O'Brien, e f, 25x90 ft, improved, dated April 13 (Mary Donahue to Joseph Nemec)	$4,600
Arch st, n of Lyman, e f, 24x100 ft, dated March 31 (Emil Habhegger to W. and C. Severin)	1,000
Henry st, 168 ft e of Paulina, s f, 24x124 ft, dated April 14 (J. B. Hunefeldt to L. F. Klein)	3,000
Thirty-eighth st, 197 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 11, 1885 (C. W. Nicholes to Thomas Birch)	500
Sheffield st, 380 ft s of Centre, e f, 24x100 ft, dated March 30 (M. F. and W. H. Elliott to W. H. Hoelscher)	850
Sheffield av, near above, 24x100 ft, dated March 30 (same to A. E. Boegel)	850
Sheffield av, near above, 24x100 ft, dated March 30 (same to F. E. Spanhoff)	850
Blue Island av, 182 ft s w of Loomis st, w f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated April 15 (Martin Janicek to Albert Kozisek)	10,050
Hermitage av, 101 ft n of York st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 28, 1885 (John Turnbull to A. M. Challacombe)	1,800
Oakley av, 112 ft n of Indiana st, e f, 24x128 ft, dated April 15 (E. S. Richardson to A. W. Cole)	1,750
South Halsted st, 150 ft s of Twenty-first, e f, 25x110 ft, dated April 14 (E. and W. J. Gramer to Markus Ader)	3,000
Desplaines st, near Mather, w f, 50x106 ft, dated April 10 (L. B. Doud to Thomas Hennessy)	4,750
Leavitt st, 125 s of Ohio, e f, 25x106 ft, dated March 23 (H. H. Hunnewell to A. M. E. O'Callaghan)	750
Dayton st, 58 ft s of Weed, w f, 25x126 ft, improved, dated July 3, 1883 (Karl Krueger to William Hoelscher)	1,400
Talman av, 150 ft s of North, e f, 25x125 ft, dated March 15 (A. W. Nelson to John Widman)	575
Lincoln av, 354 ft s e of Orchard st, n e f, 50 ft to alley, dated April 10 (August Nolting to Niels Hanson)	5,000
Emerald av, n e cor of Thirty-sixth st, w f, 47x123 ft, improved, dated April 14 (S. and W. Schulz to Emil Brantigam)	3,750
Peck court, 198¼ ft w of Wabash av, s f, 20x40 ft, dated April 15 (J. M. Stickney to F. Livingston)	10,000
Cottage Grove av, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, w f, 41¼x104 ft, improved, dated April 7 (Jesse S. Hildrup to R. A. Forester)	12,000
North av, s e cor of Elk Grove st, n f, 40x125 ft, dated April 15 (Richard Nash to William Wendorff)	2,550
The premises No. 81 Thirty-third st, dated April 13 (George R. Cannon to Ellen Harpell)	5,000
Cornelia st, 171 feet e of Ashland av, n f, 25x128 feet, improved, dated April 15 (C. H. Herzberg to E. and M. Koch)	1,200
Elk Grove st, s of North av, n e f, 24x118 feet, dated March 31 (Nicholas Metz to August Ristan)	1,600
West Division st, 129¾ feet e of Hoyne av, s f, 25x120 feet, dated April 8 (Adam Ochs to Herman Kupsch)	1,200
The premises No. 234 Sangamon st, dated March 24 (William C. McMillan to Sarah Byrne)	5,825
Wabash av, 82½ feet n of Twenty-eighth st, w f, 21¼x120 feet, dated April 15 (N. A. and W. Danforth to Michael C. Hickey)	8,000
West Congress st, bet Leavitt st and Hoyne av, s f, 25x125 feet, improved, dated April 14 (Edwin B. Pease to H. B. Mitchell)	2,600
Ambrose st, 266 feet w of California av, s f, 25x124 feet, dated April 16 (M. E. Barnett to J. Souka)	250
West Seventeenth st, 120 ft w of Wood, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 20 (estate of W. L. Newberry to F. Tyk)	575
Warren av, 72 ft w of California, s f, 48x122¾ ft, dated Feb. 15 (H. W. McFadden to J. L. Campbell)	2,640
Milton av, 210 ft n of Chicago, w f, 22x90 ft, improved, dated April 14 (Andrew Sundgren to Chas. Benson)	3,150
Judd st, 113 ft w of Canal, s f, 28x110 ft, improved, dated April 15 (C. McCaffrey to J. and A. Limon)	5,000
Forquer st, 388 ft w of Halsted, s f, 25x100½ ft, improved, dated April 13 (Ignaz Marons to Rosa Novak)	4,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Commercial st, 318 ft s of Wrightwood av, n e, f, 50x125 ft, dated April 1 (C. W. Fullerton to John Brunkhorst)	$1,000
Commercial st, 268 ft s of Wrightwood av, n e f, 50x125 ft, dated March 24 (Wm. Abraham to same)	1,300
Best av, 191 ft n of Wrightwood, w f, 50x125 ft, with other property, dated April 15 (H. S. Hevle to P. M. Balken)	5,650
Paulina st, 91 ft n of Leland av, w f, 50x165 ft, dated April 15 (A. W. Cole to E. S. Richardson)	3,200

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Byron st, 300 ft e of Wentworth av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated April 13 (J. McDermott to H. W. Ames)	$2,500
Same as above, dated April 13 (H. W. Ames to T. F. McDermott)	2,500
Burnside st, bet Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth, e f, 48x99 ft, dated April 14 (Robert Cook to S. A. Kent)	3,600
Butterfield st, bet Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth, w f, 24x99 ft, dated April 14 (S. A. Kent to R. Cooke)	1,650
Forty-second st, w of and near Loomis, s f, 125x382 ft, dated Oct. 26, 1885 (Stein & Hirsch to Swift & Co.)	12,000
Augusta st, e of Grand boulevard, n f, 25x112 ft, dated Jan. 15 (W. D. McKey to Will H. Moore)	1,250
Same as above, dated April 14 (Will H. Moore to Anna Gillice)	3,300
Ashland av, 342 ft s of Forty-fifth st, e f, 48x125 ft, dated April 13 (A. B. Jassay to A. O'Donnell)	1,020
Ellis av, n e cor of Forty-ninth st, w f, 190x193 ft, dated Nov. 8, 1885 (F. C. Bell to Matthew McCormick)	12,000
Desplaines st, 337 ft s of Fifty-third, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated March 16, 1885 (S. E. and M. M. Gaylord to Jacob Dilg)	1,300
Centre av, 275 ft n of Fifty-fourth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated April 15 (F. Gaylord to E. A. and M. Davis)	900

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Courtland st, 144 ft w of Western av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated April 5 (J. S. Abbott to F. W. Hagen)	$500
Fairfield av, 98 ft s of Bloomington, w f, 25x125 ft, dated March 15 (A. W. Nelson to John Wellman)	575
Buchanan st, 47¾ ft s of Bloomington av, w f, 24x125 ft, dated April 14 (W. F. Kelly to C. H. Leach)	500
Carroll av, 126 ft w of Forty-second st, s f, 25x100 ft, with 25x100 ft near above, dated April 14 (M. A. Farr to H. H. Porter)	2,100
Perry av, near Edbrook place, e f, 50x103 ft, improved, dated April 14 (J. G. Johnson to the Danish E. L. Church)	2,400

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: No. 625 West Jackson-st., Dr. O. J. Price, two-story flats, 28x60 feet, $6,000. No. 538 Van Buren-st., C. H. Martens, addition, 25x20 feet, $200. No. 3616 Grand boulevard, John McCormack; two-story dwelling, 22x45 and barn 22x30 feet, $7,000. No. 563 Huron-st., A. Hoving, addition, 20x26 feet, $500. No. 1625 State-st., Haydenville Manufacturing Company, addition, 16x16 feet, $200. No. 592 Centre-st., Jos. Micux; one-story cottage, 20x44 feet, $1,000. No. 926 Eighteenth-st., E. Lawrenz, basement, 20x40 feet, $1,000. No. 538 Ninteenth-st., Joseph Cerveny, one-story cottage, 20x28 feet, $700.

INDIANA SUPREME COURT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 15.—[Special.]—Supreme Court today:

George C. Tyler vs. Peter W. Anderson; Warren C. C.; reversed; Zollars, J.
Robert M. Lawrence et al. vs. Franklin MacVeagh et al.; Kosciusko C. C.; affirmed; Howk, J.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company vs. Michael Aneer; Kosciusko C. C.; affirmed; Mitchell, J.
Joseph Ricketts vs. Joel R. Harvey et al.; Madison C. C.; affirmed; Elliott, J.

& Co.,
ERAL
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ods, Wraps,
llinery
SHALL FIELD & CO.
Washington-sts.
special attention following brands of
Silk Umbrellas:
Windsor & P. Makers.
Pilgrim & P. Makers.
Indestructible & P. Makers.
d them highly for their ele- d guarantee their wearing none are genuine unless as above.
Manufactured by JOHNSON & POWELL, New York and Phila.
Friedrichshall.
APERIENT WATER.
Turnbull, M.D., Phila.
British Medical Journal.
Thompson, F.R.C.S., Lond.
ROY, SON & CO., 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
Morning, at 10 o'clock,
Washington Boulevard,
SELL ALL THE FURNITURE
Private Residence.
FLERSHEIM & CO.
Morning, 10 o'clock,
Dearborn-av.
Dining-Room, & Kitchen FURNITURE,
NAVIGATION OPEN.
Monday, April 19th, boats will Monday, Wednesday, and Friday 7 o'clock, for Muskegon, Grand Rapids, &c., &c.
TRANSPORTATION CO.
and Cooking Stoves.
KRANZ'S CANDIES

REMOVAL.

Colborn, Chauncey & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS,

Grain and Provisions,

TO

155 La Salle-st.

Francis B. Peabody & Co.,

Mortgages. Building Loans, Investments.

No. 115 Dearborn-st.

187 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, April 13, 1886.

Bondholders and Stockholders of the Postal Telegraph Company and Creditors and Stockholders of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company Will please take notice that the time limited for presenting bonds, stock, and claims in accordance with the plan issued by the committee will expire May 1, 1886, after which date no applications will be received.

J. O. STEVENS, Secretary Committee.

WANTED.

Special Partner with cash capital of $25,000 in a well-known wholesale house. Address K 85, Tribune office.

WANTED.

Position or partnership with some reliable firm on the Board by a member of both the Regular and Open Boards Trade; has $5,000 to invest and some trade. Best of references. Address L 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT.

Half of one of the best located and lightest offices in Board of Trade. WARREN & CO., Room 58.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 15.	April 8.
New York	$101,630,804	$94,799,965
Boston	13,727,088	
Chicago	7,116,000	9,636,000
Philadelphia	8,797,916	7,298,458
St. Louis	2,251,230	2,355,566
Baltimore	1,787,225	2,057,361
New Orleans	1,154,130	1,177,732

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par; Boston, 15 to 30c discount; St. Louis, 50c premium; New Orleans, unchanged.

The local money market was dull and unchanged yesterday. A majority of the bankers say they are well loaned up and are not anxious to lend except at full rates. Some of them, however, report that the demand has fallen off a little and that they do not anticipate a very active market unless the labor situation clears up sooner than there is any reason to expect. The country tributary to Chicago plays a less important part in the money market than usual at this time of the year. The offers of paper for rediscount are moderate and the flow of currency is small. Eastern bills sold most of the day at par, but there were a few transactions at 25c premium. Foreign bills were unchanged.

The trade in securities was small. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were $10,000 City Railway 4½s at 101¾, $1,000 at 101⅝, $1,000 Board of Trade 5s at 105⅛, $6,000 Wabash 5s at 90, $1,000 West Shore 4s at 102⅞, 10 shares of Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company at 110, seller 60; 10 shares of Wisconsin Central at 18¼ and 10 at 18⅝. Among the private sales were 15 shares of Continental National Bank stock at 123¼.

The following were the closing prices bid at the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	140	Chi. City Ry., 5-20 4½s	101¾
†Chi. T. & S. Bank	195	Cook County 7s, 1890	110⅛
Con. National Bank	123	Cook County 7s, 1892	115⅛
First National Bank	205	Cook County 4s, 1905	104¼
International Bank	100	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	107
Mer. Loan & T't Co.	210	N C C R 1st m 6s, 1900	116
Met. National Bank	150	W. D. R. cou. 5-20 6s	109⅜
Chicago City 7s, 1887	102⅜	West Park 7s, 1890	110⅜
Chicago City 7s, 1888	105⅜	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	104⅛
Chicago City 7s, 1889	109	Mut. U. T. Co. 6s, 1912	84
Chicago City 7s, 1892	114	Ch. B. of Tr. 10-50 5s	104½
Chicago City 7s, 1893	117⅜	Chamber of Com	60
Chicago City 7s, 1894	119¼	Chicago City Ry	323
Chicago City 7s, 1895	121⅛	C. Gas. L. & Coke Co.	112½
Chicago City 7s, 1898	125⅛	Con. Gas F. & L. Co.	4
Chicago City 7s, 1899	127⅜	Union Steel Co., com	15
Chicago City 6s, 1895	113	Union Steel Co., pref	65
Chicago City 6s, 1896	113¼	†West Div. City Ry.	425
Chicago City 6s, 1897	117	†Chi. S. Elec. Und. Co.	28⅛
Chicago City 6s, 1898	118	†Cen. Union Tel. Co.	50
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	107⅜	†Nat. Panorama Co.	60
Chicago City 4s, 1901	104	†Am. Panorama Co.	75
Chicago City 4s, 1904	104⅛	†Shiloh Panorama Co	79

The position of Chicago in the New York stock market was justified by a general decline. The transactions here were small, but there was some covering of shorts that were put out many days ago, and here and there a purchase of the coalers was made on pointers from the Deacon White crowd. Labor troubles were again an important feature in the market. There was a strike of 'longshoremen at Brooklyn, N. Y., and a strike of street-railroad men at Baltimore. It was rumored, too, that the Lake Shore Railroad men were likely to go out, but this was denied by persons familiar with the property. It was stated that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy switchmen had a grievance, and there were points out to sell that stock. The tone of Powderly's letter gave the capitalists considerable anxiety. Western Union broke on the report that the operators were going out. The offices in this city were full of points to sell it. It was stated that Cammack sold 20,000 shares of various stocks. There was some buying of Northwest on the belief that the war between the Granger roads would be settled up next week.

There is a good deal of curiosity as to the mission of Pierrepont Morgan in England, and very little light on the subject is given by his most intimate friends. It was supposed when he left that he was acting in the interests of the Reading Railroad Company and the coal combination, and it is still believed by holders of the coal stocks that the effects of his visit will soon be seen in the market. There is also mysterious talk about a combination of the Vanderbilt lines, which would include the Big Four. There has been much speculation in the minor stocks of that class of late, and no end of talk about a closer relation to the leading Vanderbilt lines. Meanwhile the Vanderbilt stocks are held up much more strongly than they should be on the mere ground of their earnings.

The New York *Evening Post* says: "The manufacturing interest is well employed and seems to feel no bad effects from the very general advance in wages which has been established within the last few months. The iron and steel industry, without any of the excitement which is commonly looked for in that direction more than elsewhere, continues well supplied with orders, and no accumulation of stocks is reported. The anthracite coal companies have entered frankly upon the execution of their agreement as to both years' production and have restricted the output for April to 2,000,000 tons, which is almost 500,000 tons less than the average of the last three months. In fact the shipments and consumption of anthracite have been so much greater already than last year that a very slight additional consumption will easily take care of the 33,500,000 tons allotted for 1886. The strike in the Pennsylvania bituminous coal fields still continues, but it is so obviously a benefit to the anthracite trade that the parties to the dispute must soon grow tired of an idleness which plays into the hands of their rivals and injures no one but themselves and their necessary customers."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 15.—[Special.]—It was a bear day in the stock market, and the air was full of disquieting rumors of strikes among every class of individuals presumed to be in the employ of or under the direction of others, from telegraph operators to schoolboys. Whatever foundation there may be for these rumors, it is plain that unless it be assumed that there is going to be universal submersion of social order the strike mania has about run its course. The rumor of a telegraphers' strike, however, was made the means of depressing Western Union, which was the most active stock on the list today. The rumors of possible strikes on the Chicago roads were also made the means of depressing all the Granger stocks, though it is noticeable that nearly all these rumors came from Chicago, where there is a large outstanding short interest in the stock market and particularly in the Granger stocks. The Richmond & Danville and Richmond & West Point and Virginia Midland securities were the features of the day, and all show large advances as the result of the new financial policy of the Richmond & Danville system by which the incomes, with accumulated interest of the two roads, are to be funded into 5 per cent mortgage bonds.

The net declines for the day were: Western Union 1¾, Union Pacific 1¾, Omaha 1⅛, preferred 1⅛, St. Paul, 1⅛, Northwest ⅝, New York Central ⅝, Missouri Pacific 1⅛, Minneapolis & St. Louis 1⅛, preferred 1⅛, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis 2, Lackawanna 1⅛, Delaware & Hudson 1⅛, Erie ⅛, preferred 1, Reading ⅞, Jersey Central 1⅜, Lake Shore 1, Canada Southern ⅜, Kansas & Texas ⅝, Hocking Valley ⅜, Indiana, Bloomington & Western ⅜, Louisville, Lake Erie & Western 1⅛, Long Island 1, Northern Pacific preferred 1, Oregon Transcontinental ⅞, Pacific Mail 1, Canada Pacific ⅛, New York & New England ⅜, New York, Susquehanna & Western preferred ⅛, Norfolk & Western ⅜, preferred ⅛, Ohio & Mississippi ⅜, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville ⅛, Pullman ¼, Chesapeake & Ohio first preferred ¼.

The net advances for the day were: Richmond & Danville, 5½; Richmond & West Point, 2⅛; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, 2; Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western preferred, 1; Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, 1⅛; East Tennessee preferred, ½; Texas Pacific, ⅛.

The general tenor of the news and rumors of the morning was bearish, and this encouraged the small bears enough to increase their short interest considerably, though all the more prominent operators usually on the bear side were believed to be doing nothing. The opening prices were generally a fraction lower than those of last evening, and in the forenoon there was a further fractional decline, leaving the majority of the leading speculative stocks at 12:30 from ¼@2 per cent below last night. The most important rumors on the bear side were that the Baltimore & Ohio semi-annual dividends are to be reduced to 4 per cent instead of 5, as heretofore, thus making the annual dividend 8 instead of 10 per cent, and it is not improbable that this may prove correct. Union Pacific was severely handled by the bears, and it is estimated that about 8,000 shares were sold for Washington account. The coalers were all sold on the non-confirmation of the reported advances in the price of anthracite, and the Grangers suffered in consequence of a fear that the strike would extend to Chicago. The trunk lines, and, in fact, all the active stocks, shared to a greater or less extent in the decline, which was equal to 1@2 points.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Ap'l 15	Last Ap'l 14
Canadian Pacific	300	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Canada Southern	300	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	40⅛
Central Pacific	100	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	....
C. & O., 2d pref	100	13	13	13	....
C., B. & Q.	1,250	134	133⅛	133⅛	....
C., C., C. & I.	1,200	51⅛	50	50	52
Del. & Hudson	1,062	101⅝	100⅜	100⅜	101⅝
D., L. & W.	38,200	127¾	126	126½	126⅜
Erie	7,979	26	25⅜	25⅜	26⅛
Do pfd	500	59⅛	59	59	60
E. Tenn. & Ga	1,220	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
Do pref	500	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞
Hocking Valley	1,220	33	32½	32½	33
I., B. & W.	700	24⅞	24	24½	25
Jersey Central	610	52¾	51¾	51¾	53⅜
Kansas & Texas	5,900	28⅜	27¾	27¾	28⅜
L. E. & West	100	11	11	11	12⅛
Lake Shore	29,765	82⅜	81⅛	81½	82⅜
Louis. & Nash	500	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	39⅜
Manhattan Con	145	127	127	127	128⅛
M., L. S. & W. pfd	350	80	79⅛	80	79
Michigan Cent	120	68	68	68	....
Minn. & St. L.	1,810	22	20⅞	20⅞	22⅛
Do pfd	800	48⅜	47⅞	47⅞	48⅜
Missouri Pacific	550	104⅛	103⅛	103⅛	105
N. Y. & N. E.	1,085	35⅜	35½	35⅝	36⅜
N. Y., S. & W., pfd	200	22	21¾	21⅜	22¼
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	....
Do pfd	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	....
N. Y Central	5,600	102¾	102⅛	102⅜	103¼
N. & W. pfd	1,075	30¼	29¾	29¾	30
Northern Pacific	400	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
Do pfd	3,330	57⅜	56¾	56⅜	57¾
Northwestern	18,310	107⅜	106¼	106⅝	107¾
Do pref	100	140	140	140	....
Ohio & Miss	300	23	22⅞	22⅞	....
Ont. & Western	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	....
O. Ry. & N. Co	633	99½	99	99½	99⅞
O. Transcon	4,853	30	29¼	29¼	30⅛
Pacific Mail	11,855	56	55	55⅝	56
P. P. C. Co	100	134	134	134	134¼
Peoria, D. & E.	1,225	23¾	23⅛	23½	23¾
Reading	3,120	24¼	23⅜	23⅞	24¾
Rock Island	217	126¾	126¾	126¾	....
B. & N. S. term	15,200	34½	31	34	....
St. L. & S. F. pfd	100	44	44	44	....
St. Paul	23,450	87⅜	86¾	87¼	87¾
St. Paul & D.	1,110	62	60⅞	60⅞	62½
St. Paul & O.	6,240	41¼	40	40	41½
Do pfd	207	102½	102½	102½	103⅜
St. P., M. & M.	......	117	116½	117	117
Texas Pacific	1,500	10¾	10¼	10¾	10⅝
Union Pacific	31,785	49⅜	48½	48½	50¼
Wabash pref	200	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	....
Western Union	4,600	66⅝	64¼	64⅜	66¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Fargo	120
American	105½	United States	62

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 3s	100½	Northern Pac. sec'ds	94⅛
U. S. 4s, coup	126⅜	Northwest consols	142⅜
U. S. 4½s, coup	112⅜	Northwest deb. 5s	109⅛
Pacific 6s of 1895	127⅛	St. L. & S. F. gen. m	103⅛
Central Pacific firsts	115⅛	St. Paul consols	131⅛
D.& Rio Grande firsts	122	St. P. C. & P. firsts	121⅛
D. & R. G. West firsts	77⅛	Texas Pacific land gts	39
Erie seconds	102	Tex. Pac. Rio G. ex c.	51⅛
M., K. T. gen. 6s	94	Union Pacific firsts	116⅛
Northern Pac. firsts	115⅛	West Shore firsts	102⅛

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 Va 6s dfd	10	10000 M K & T c 7s	114⅛
10000 Va 6s defd tr rct	10⅛	10000 M K & T g 6s	93⅛
4000 A & T H 1st m	117⅛	75000 NYLE&W 2d cn.	
1000 Am D & I 5s	96⅛	e cp.	88⅛@88⅜
25000 A & P inc	28⅛@23⅛	10000 do fd 5s cp	90⅛
2000 A & P—W D 1st	88⅛	5000 N Y C & N g tr	60@61
1000 B C R & N 1st	110⅛	5000 N Y C deb	109⅛
2000 B C R & N 1-Col Tr 5s.	105⅛@106	11000 N Y S & W 1 ec	85@85⅛
		10000 N Y L & W const m	109
2000 B & O 5s	105⅛	4000 N Y Elev 1st	126
15000 C R I & P 5s	111⅛@111⅛	4000 N P 1st cp	115⅛@115⅛
10000 Col H & T 5s	88⅛	10000 No P 2d cp	94⅛
2000 C S P M & O cons	122	22000 N W s f db 5s	109
35000 D & R G 1 c tr c	99@99⅛	8000 N J C adj m	110⅛@110⅛
1000 D & R G 1st	122⅛	3000 O R & N 1st	112⅛
100000 E T inc	21⅛@21⅛	4000 Ore Impt Cons	92⅛
6000 Ft W & D 1s	88⅛	83000 R & D deb	102@102
96000 G C & S F gd 6s 103⅛@104⅛		19000 P D & E 1s	111
1000 H & St J 6s con	120	2000 S P M & M c 1st 6s	122⅛
1000 H & T g m	56⅛	10000 So Pac of Mo 1st	105⅛
8000 I B & W 1st	101⅛@102	5000 St J & G I 1st	110⅛
8000 I B & W cn in	36½	1000 S L & S F 2d-Clas B	113
1000 K & D M 1st	110	1000 S L & S F 2d-Clas C	112
13000 L E & W 1st	95	5000 T Pac in l g	39
1000 L & N-Cecilian Br	108	7000 T P R ex cp	51⅛
1000 No Mo 1st	103½	1000 U Pac 1st	117
6000 M & S P 1st-D & C D	123½	30000 Va Mid inc	90⅛@91
1000 M & S P 1-C P & W 5s	106⅛	7000 W & St P 1st	104⅛
3000 M & S P-Tm 5s	106⅛	46000 W S gtd 4s	102⅛@103
2000 M K & T g 5s	80	18 U S Ex	64⅛

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

1000 La con 4s	73⅛	50000 NYLE & W ex-Jn new 2d con	88
7000 A&P—W D 1st	88½	12000 N Y Ont & W 1st	106⅛
6000 BCR&N 1s-CTr 5s	106	1000 NYL&W constn	108⅛
4000 Can So 2d	88¼	2000 N Y W & R inc	21
5000 C W & B 1st gtd	106⅛	18000 NC&N g m tr rec	60
1000 C Pac g bd	115½	15000 NW s f deb 5s	109¼
5000 C P l grants	103⅛	5000 N J C adjt	110½
5000 C&O 1st—Ser B cp.	78	16000 O S Line 6s	101⅞
5000 C & O cur	35⅛	1000 Pac Mo 2d	111
5000 C St P M & O con	122½	23000 R W & O cns	97@97⅛
4000 D&R G 1st	122	500 R W & O inc	71
14000 E Tenn inc	21@21⅛	3000 R&A 1st tr rcts	69⅛
4000 G C & S F 1st	124½	29000 R & D deb	102⅛@102½
3000 G C & S F g 6s	104	20000 R & D 6s	115
8000 G H & S W D 1s	101@101⅛	1000 S P M & M 1st	119
6000 G H & S A W 2d	88	2000 St L & I M 1s	115
9000 H & T C 2d—M L.	80	1000 S L & I M 5s	92
5000 I D & S 1st	107	1000 SLKC&NRE 7s	118
1000 I D & S 2 inc tr rc	33⅛	2000 So P of Ari 1st	104⅛
15000 I B & W cn inc	35⅛@36	1000 S P of Mo 1st	105½
5000 Ka Pac	35⅛	1000 So Pac of Cal 1st	106⅛
1000 K Pac 6s 1895	113	10000 S B & N Y 1st	133
2000 L & N tr 6s	102	2000 Tol & O C 1st	98
2000 Morg's L & T 6s	112	500 T & W 2d	106⅛
11000 M L S & W inc	103¼	25000 TPR cp off	51⅛
2000 M Un 6s	87¼	43000 Va Mid inc	91½@92½
15000 M K & T g 5s	79⅝	1000 Wab 7s 1879	85
13000 M K & T gn 6s	94	10 Adams Ex	145¼
5000 Min & St L 1st	135½		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 U S 4s rg	126⅜	15000 Mich C 5s 1931	109@109⅛
2500 do (s 3)	126¼	5000 do	109⅛
7000 U S 4s co'p	126½	10000 M L S & W inc	103@103¼
12000 A&P—W 1st	88	3000 Mid of N J 1st	105
5000 C St P M&O con	122	5000 NYLE&W fd 5s cp	90
10000 C & O 1st S B e cp.	77⅜	5000 NYC&SL 1s tr	93
6000 Can So 2d	87⅛	10000 do	92⅛
10000 C S L & N O 5s	116@116⅛	40000 N Y C deb	109
13000 E T 5s tr rec	79@79⅛	2000 N W 25 yr db 5s	108
2000 E L & B S 6s	103	2000 O Ry & N 1s	112⅜
3000 H&T C 1st W D e cp	97¼@97¼	29000 O & T 1st	99⅛@99⅛
4000 G H&SA-W&N e c.	100⅛	1000 O & M con	122
		2000 S P of M 1s	105¼
		2000 R& D 6s	115
2000 H&T 1st-ML ecp	105½	10000 R & D deb	101⅜
2000 H&T C 2d-M L	80	22000 R W & O cons	97⅛
1000 Ill Cent 4s	108½	1000 T&W cn cov	95
14000 M&O n 1st Ex 6s	103⅛		

NEW YORK, April 15.—Money on call easy at 1¼@2¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5. Sterling exchange unchanged. The total sales of stocks today were 288,262 shares, including Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 35,640; Erie, 7,970; Kansas & Texas, 5,900; Lake Shore, 29,185; Louisville & Nashville, 4,300; New Jersey Central, 5,610; Northwestern, 18,260; New York Central, 5,550; Pacific Mail, 21,965; Reading, 3,130; St. Paul, 23,450; St. Paul & Omaha, 5,335; Union Pacific, 36,085; Western Union, 46,020; Northern Pacific, preferred, 3,325; Oregon & Transcontinental, 4,853.

Government bonds were dull and steady. State bonds were very dull but firm. Railroad bonds were comparatively quiet; sales $1,595,000, closing irregular, the changes being generally for small amounts. The publication this morning of the Gould-Powderly correspondence, with the implied threats of the latter in case his demands were not acceded to, had a depressing effect upon stocks, not so much on account of any belief that more serious troubles were to come than have already been experienced as a sentiment which controlled the actions of operators on the bull side that it was just as well to await further developments before taking an active interest in the market. Perhaps the undertone of the market was as strong as on other occasions. It prevented any vigorous raid by the bears at least, but there was a slow and gradual yielding in quotations almost from the opening to the close, resulting in an average decline of about 1 per cent. In this decline the Gould stocks were conspicuous, Western Union selling from 65⅞ to 64¼, and closing ⅛ higher. Union Pacific is down 1¾, Missouri Pacific 1⅛. The coal stocks were also pressed for sale, Lackawanna showing a loss of 1, Jersey Central 1⅜, Delaware & Hudson 1⅛, and Reading 1. Pacific Mail, Northern Pacific preferred, and Lake Shore are also 1 lower; Northwestern & St. Paul ⅝, and Omaha 1⅛ lower. The street was well supplied with reports from Chicago and elsewhere in the Northwest showing that the railroads leading to that city were in danger of suffering from a strike similar to that in the Southwest. Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western preferred is up to 1, at 80.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 15.—[Special.]—The market closed weak: Pennsylvania, 53⅛ bid, 53⅛ asked; Lehigh Valley, 57⅛ bid; Lehigh Navigation, 51 bid, 51¼ asked.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—[Special.]—Stock transactions yesterday were:

	Sales	First	High	Low	Last.
Atchison	4,550	89⅞	90⅛	89⅞	90⅛
Do rights	18,500	137⅛	155	137⅛	155
Boston Water Power	1,050	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Mexican Central	580	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
N. Y. & N. E.	2,300	35⅛	36	35⅛	36
Union Pacific	2,625	49⅛	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛
Mexican scrip	6	70	70	70	70
Bell Telephone	51	163	164⅛	163	164⅛
Boston Land Co.	150	7⅛	8	7⅛	7
Boston & Albany	100	188	190	188	190
Boston & L.	50	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
C., B. & Q.	291	133	134⅛	133	134⅛
M., H. & O.	50	32	32	32	32
Old Colony	70	165	165	165	165
Wisconsin Central	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Boston & Maine	15	194	195	194	195
N. Y. & N. E. pfd	322	129	129	129	129

Bond sales and quotations:

12000 Mex Cent 4s	39	1000 Og S L 6s	100⅛
15000 do	38⅛	10000 do	100⅛
10000 do	38⅛	40000 Sonora	107
2000 Mex 7s	41⅛		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 15—5 p. m.—Consols, 100⅛ for money and account. Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 41; Canadian Pacific, 68⅛; Erie, 26⅛; do seconds, 90⅛; Illinois Central, 142⅛; Mexican ordinary, 26⅛; St. Paul common, 89⅛; New York Central, 105⅛; Pennsylvania, 54⅛; Reading, 12⅛. Bar silver, 46 3-16d per oz. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £22,000 sterling. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £208,216 sterling during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 40 11-16 per cent, is now 42⅛ per cent.

PARIS, April 15.—Three per cent rentes, 80f 59⅛c for the account. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 1,340,000f in gold and 3,505,000f in silver.

HAVANA, April 15.—Spanish gold, $2.39@2.39⅛. Exchange firm; on the United States, short sight gold, 8⅛@9⅛c premium; on London, 19⅛@20⅛c; on Paris, 5⅛@6c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Mining shares were dull and featureless. Sales: La Crosse, 9c; Father De Smet, 1c; Central Arizona, 9c; Bulwer, 60c; Caledonia, 1c; Best and Belcher, $1.25; California and Virginia, $2.10.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Bulwer, 65c; Belcher, $1.12½; Best & Belcher, $1.25; Bodie Consolidated, $1.12½; Chollar, 85c; Consolidated California & Virginia, $2.00; Consolidated Pacific, 25c; Eureka Consolidated, $2.25; Gould & Curry, 70c; Hale & Norcross, $2.50; Holmes, $4.50; Mexican, 50c; Mount Diablo, $3.75; Navajo, 10c; Ophir, 75c; Potosi, 55c; Savage, $1.12½; Utah, 50c. Yellow Jacket, 65c.

MARKETS.

The ending produce markets were less active yesterday, and not nearly so strong as many had expected would be the case. They were not weak, but they did lack vim. There was a rather widespread disposition to look for a reaction in prices, but enough of distrust to make the attitude mostly a waiting one, and there was not sufficient buying to cause an advance in prices. The weather was showery, and supposed to be favorable for the crops, while the same conditions in the Mackinac region would hasten the opening of the season of navigation. The news about the strike was not favorable to confidence in higher prices for produce.

Provisions were irregular. Pork sold off 5c early, to $9.05 for May, with $9.12½ for June, in consequence of a decline in hogs at the Stock-Yards. Then the latter advanced to $9.22½ on buying by Singer and others, when Warren and Crittenden sold it down to $9.12½. It reacted some, and weakened again in the afternoon on the strike rumors, with active buying by Jones, Catlin, Morley, and Warren. The latter trading was mostly for May, which sold at the split below $9.05, and closed at $9.05 bid. Lard was relatively firm with not much trading. It closed a shade better at $5.85 for May and $5.97½ bid for July. Ribs closed 7½c lower, at $5.15 for May. Cash sales were reported of 300 tcs lard at $5.87½; 25,000 lbs green hams, 14 lbs, at 9c; 250 tcs sweet pickled shoulders at 4¾c; 150 boxes long and short clears at 5⅜c; 200 brls beef hams at $18.00.

Flour was quiet and steady. There was a moderate local trade and some was taken for export, with no quoted change in prices. Sales were reported of 1,200 brls and 1,165 sacks, equal to a total of 2,030 brls, at $1.90 for low grades and the rest on private terms.

In red winter wheat the only sale was 1 car of No. 3 free on board at 81½c.

Wheat was unsettled, but within very narrow limits, till late in the day. It opened with a firm tone, the local scalpers being disposed to send it up on the fact of very small receipts here and a belief that the course of the market the previous day would bring in buying orders. Beerbohm quoted wheat from the Atlantic slope firmer in London, while California offerings were easier there. May sold at the outset at 77⅞c, being the latest regular price of Wednesday, sold at 77⅛c, and then improved to 77⅝c, principally on the news of a good export business in Duluth, and Warren a free buyer here. It then declined to 76⅞c bid, with Dupee selling 500,000 bu at that figure and Geddes following, but reacted to 77c at the close. Opinions were divided as to whether the afternoon weakness was mostly due to rumors of more labor troubles or to the private cables from Liverpool. The latter were heavy enough, and brought reductions of limits to the extent of 6@9d per quarter, from figures which were already too low to permit the transaction of business. Cash lots of spring in store sold at 73@73⅛c for regular No. 2, with 20,000 bu do at 4⅛c under the price of May, and 20,000 bu short receipts of No. 3 on winter storage at 67⅛c. Free on board lots sold at 69@72⅛c for No. 3, and 59@71c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 48,000 bu.

Corn was very dull, and steady in the absence of life enough to be otherwise. It sold early at 37⅛c for May, being the same as the latest price of Wednesday, and touched the split above that, then receded to 37¼c near the close. Our receipts were very small, but the shipping demand was restricted, and the supply was fully equal to the requirements of buyers. Cash lots in store sold at 33@33⅛c for No. 2 yellow, 35¼c for No. 3 yellow, 33@33⅛c for No. 2, with 33⅛c for No. 3, and 33c for No. 4. Free-on-board lots sold at 37@37⅛c for No. 2 yellow, 37⅛@38c for No. 3 yellow, 34⅛@35⅛c for No. 3, and 34⅛@35⅛c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 90,000 bu.

Oats were firm. May opened at 29⅛c, sold down to 29⅛@29⅛c together, and closed at 29⅛c. April nominally ⅜c discount and June and July ⅜c premium. Trading fair; No. 2, winter storage, sold 97,000 bu at 25⅛c. The sample market was very firm with light offerings, there not being enough white oats to supply the demand. Some lots sold ⅛c better. No. 2 sold to go to store at 30c. Free-on-board lots sold at 29⅛@32⅛c for No. 3; 32⅛@35c for No. 3 white; 30@33⅛c for No. 2; 34@35c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales 96 cars, or about 120,000 bu.

Rye was ¼@⅛c better. May sold, 5,000 bu, at 61c, and 57⅛c was bid for April. No. 2, fresh receipts, salable at 60c. Offerings by sample continued light. Sales were: 1 car No. 3 on track at 55c; 1 car No. 2, do, at 61⅛c; 5 cars No. 2 free on board at 62c.

Barley continued steady. The offerings were small, but there was comparatively little demand owing to the warm weather. The in-store market was entirely nominal. Free-on-board lots sold at 44@47c for No. 4 and 49@53c for No. 3. Screenings sold to arrive at $11.00 per ton. Total sales 9 cars.

Millstuffs were firm for middlings and 25c higher for bran by reason of smaller offerings and a good all-round demand. Sales were: 7 cars bran at $10.40@11.00; 9 cars middlings at $10.50@11.75; 2 cars wheat screenings at $10.00@11.00.

The seed market was quiet for everything. Timothy was steady at $1.75@1.76 for prime spot seed and offerings light. Sales were: 7⅛ bags at $1.50; 40 bags at $1.65; 24 bags at $1.70; 124 bags at $1.73; 74 bags at $1.74; 130 bags at $1.74⅛; 1 car and 200 bags at $1.75; 310 bags at $1.76; 276 bags at $1.76⅛; 200 bags at $1.77. The year sold at $1.62⅛. Clover was 5c lower, at $6.05 for medium prime cash seed. Demand fair, but very little was offered. Sales were: 64 bags and two small lots at $5.00@6.00, and 1 car at $6.05. Flaxseed was steady at $1.06 for No. 1 on track. Receipts, 2 cars. Sales were: 1 car rejected on track at $1.04⅛; 238 bags delivered at $1.07@1.08. Futures were a shade lower, May being offered at $1.05⅛. A car of Hungarian seed sold at 62⅛c.

A fair volume of trading was transacted on the street markets, and there was a weak feeling all round, culminating in a break in butter of 3@4c, and lower prices for poultry and game. Cheese and eggs were exceptions, both ruling firm. The commission men were notified that the Wabash Railroad would receive perishable freight for the Iron Mountain line, and shippers proceeded to load up cars, but they did not know but that they might be stopped at any minute and have to bring back what had been hauled there, which would be nothing more than a repetition of what has occurred several times since the railroad strike has been in progress. There was a perceptible falling off in the number of orders in the dry-goods market, both by mail and through buyers in person. A halt in the demand generally takes place about the middle of April, and there is no exception this time; besides, country dealers are giving almost all their attention to their Easter trade.

It is no wonder if British operators in wheat are weakening in their views when they see such a large increase in the quantity that is headed towards them from this country. They may have concluded that our stocks are as heavy as was reported some time ago by our home bears, when they said that the visible supply of wheat in this country would yet be offered abroad as so much bankrupt stock.

There was some reason to think that the later weakness in wheat yesterday was not unconnected with a desire on the part of certain operators to make certain other ones "put" their wheat, the result offering a ready means of filling shorts. The hash of news which had once before done service helped materially in this direction, whether it was wanted or not.

Duluth wired here early yesterday that parties in that city had worked 250,000 bu wheat to go by way of Boston and Montreal, and that 6 boat-loads had been worked in New York. That was supposed to be the business of Wednesday. Later it was reported that 200,000 bu had been worked there to go by way of Buffalo and New York. William Young yesterday took Anchor Line room for 140,000 bu to go from Milwaukee, and there were rumors that as much as 150,000 bu had been taken here. Some of this wheat was sold against here in the market for futures. Perhaps the last named item included 10 boat-loads taken here for June shipment. The later reports from New York said that export limits had been reduced 6@9d per quarter.

There was said to be no export business in flour last Wednesday in this market. But Norton sold 3,000 sacks "all the same" to go to Europe. The facts in such cases are not always told as soon as they might be with advantage to the trade.

The rumor that Ream has turned a bull on wheat is denied by some of his friends. The value of this information lies in the application on't to the folks who are all the time wondering as to the views of the gentleman and prepared to tail on.

A dispatch from San Francisco says that California, Oregon, and Washington Territory will have this year a surplus of 60,000,000 bu of wheat available for export, which is equal to half the probable wants of the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the range of prices:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
May	$ 9.10	$9.02½@ 9.15	$ 9.05
June	9.17½	9.10 @ 9.25	9.12½
July	9.25	9.22½@ 9.30	9.20
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
May	$ 5.85	$5.85 @ 5.87½	$ 5.85
June	5.90	5.90 @ 5.95	5.90
July	5.95	5.97½@ 6.00	5.97½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
May	$ 5.22½	$5.15 @ 5.22½	$ 5.15
June	5.30	5.22½@ 5.30	5.22½
July	5.35	5.27½@ 5.32½	5.27½
WHEAT.			
April	73¼	73⅛@ 73¼	72⅞
May	77⅝	76⅞@ 77⅝	76⅞
June	79⅛	78½@ 79⅛	78¾
CORN.			
April	33½	33⅛@ 33⅝	33⅜
May	37⅜	37¼@ 37⅜	37¼
June	37⅞	37⅝@ 37¾	37⅝
OATS.			
April	26	.... @	26
May	29⅝	29⅜@ 29⅝	29⅜
June	30⅛	30⅛@ 30¼	30⅛

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	May.	June.	July.
No. 2 spring	$ 87⅛	$ 89⅝	$ 91⅝
No. 2 corn	46	46¾	47
No. 2 oats	34⅛	34⅝	34⅝
Pork	11.77½	11.87½	11.97½
Lard	6.92½	7.00	7.07½
Short ribs	5.92½	6.00	6.10

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the 24 hours ended at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1886.	Receipts 1885.	Shipments 1886.	Shipments 1885.
Flour, brls	7,560	26,860	9,046	33,116
Wheat, bu	10,335	31,676	30,252	36,514
Corn, bu	61,677	47,942	16,348	189,874
Oats, bu	61,996	55,626	41,217	68,615
Rye, bu	....	3,898	3,256	9,356
Barley, bu	24,698	19,205	19,198	3,427
Grass seed, lbs	154,320	160,905	338,267	232,180
Flaxseed, bu	2,076	465	5,984	6,144
Broom-corn, lbs	....	66,680	26,030	3,210
Cured meats, lbs	266,820	152,728	1,484,709	1,426,212
Canned meats, cases	....	....	616	750
Dressed beef, lbs	....	....	854,461	492,751
Beef, tcs	....	....	7	2
Beef, brls	....	....	318	92
Pork, brls	....	....	397	203
Lard, lbs	33,000	....	467,180	324,397
Cheese, lbs	24,767	47,620	62,550	59,875
Butter, lbs	92,998	82,974	221,684	62,875
Dressed hogs, No	....	50	10	75
Live hogs, No	20,075	22,384	6,714	5,883
Cattle, No	6,436	4,769	1,995	2,525
Sheep, No	2,568	2,480	694	1,498
Hides, lbs	293,466	161,557	250,700	302,900
Wool, lbs	3,929	5,350	3,640	59,564
Coal, tons	4,675	3,456	1,221	1,313
Lumber, m feet	3,978	651	3,341	2,504
Shingles, m	2,883	167	401	....
Salt, brls	3,431	2,198	4,153	4,222

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Wednesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	1	2	..	3
Spring wheat	..	7	1	8
Corn	51	40	19	110
Oats	38	54	..	92
Barley	1	..	..	1
Rye	..	15	6	21
Total	91	118	26	235

Total about 170,000 bu. Inspected out: 287,205 bu wheat, 23,965 bu corn, 889 bu oats, 7,266 bu rye, and 11,800 bu barley. The estimated receipts for today are 20 cars wheat, 90 cars corn, and 80 cars oats.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	Receipts, bu. April 15.	Receipts, bu. April 14.	Receipts, bu. April 13.	Shipments, bu. April 15.	Shipments, bu. April 14.	Shipments, bu. April 13.
Chicago	10,500	18,000	10,000	30,500	29,500	33,000
Milwaukee	1,500	1,500	12,500	1,000	5,000	5,500
St. Louis	10,500	9,500	2,500	1,500	....	6,500
Toledo	14,000	15,500	9,000	4,000	2,000	4,500
Detroit	500	9,000	2,500	2,500	19,000	5,000
Kansas City	1,900	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
Minneap'lis	60,000	44,500	6,500	6,500	16,500	11,000
Duluth	58,000	53,000	....	....	....	....

Railroad freights were still in an unsettled condition, some lines claiming that the full tariff rates of 25c for flour, grain, and feed and 30c for provisions were maintained, while others reported a 5c reduction. Demand for cars moderate.

Lake freights were firm on the basis of 4½c for wheat, 4c for corn, and 3¼c for oats to Buffalo, and 6¾c for wheat and 6c for corn to Oswego and Kingston. Inquiry fair and offerings light. Charters were reported for 57,000 bu wheat, 21,000 bu corn, and 33,000 bu oats at 4½c for wheat and 3c for oats to Buffalo, 6¼c for wheat to Kingston, and on private terms to Midland for corn.

The following are reported as on ocean passage for the United Kingdom:

	April 10, 1886.	April 3, 1886.	April 11, 1885.
Wheat and flour, qrs	1,950,000	1,925,000	3,125,000
Corn, qrs	320,000	390,000	320,000

Also the following for the Continent of Europe:

	April 10, 1886.	April 3, 1886.	April 11, 1885.
Wheat, qrs	320,000	340,000	400,000
Corn, qrs	190,000	190,000	230,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—The bottom dropped completely out of this market, with a further decline of 3@4c, owing to a marked falling off in the demand and rapid accumulations. Fancy selections were quoted at 25@27c, and the finest Wisconsin, Iowa, and other creameries at 22@23c, or anything in reason that a holder could get for them. Fair to good makes were offered at 16@20c; ordinary do, 12@16c; fine dairies, 15@20c; roll, 12@15c; packing stock, 5½@6c.

CHEESE—Ruled very firm by reason of small stocks, last year's makes being very nearly all sold out and fresh receipts very light. A fair order demand existed for choice grades at 10½@11c for cheddars and 11@11½c for twins, 2 in a box. Light skims were in good request at 5@6c, but hard skims and all common grades ruled dull at 1@3c.

EGGS—Steady at 11c per doz for strictly fresh-laid stocks owing to a good demand and comparatively light receipts. Goose eggs 35@40c per doz and duck eggs 13@14c.

GAME—Weak and in light request owing to the warm weather. Supply ample. Mallard ducks $1.75@2.00 per doz; red-heads, $2.00@2.25; small mixed ducks, 50@60c; teal, $1.25; canvas backs, $4.00@5.00; jacksnipe, $1.25; sandsnipe, 25@35c; plover, 90c@$1.00; wild pigeons, $2.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand for oranges and bananas was fair in a small way for local consumption with light shipping orders. Prices unchanged. Messina lemons advanced 50c, to $5.00@5.50 per box. Coconuts were scarce at $4.00@5.00 per 100. Pineapples $3.00@3.50 per doz. Apples ruled very dull and weak at former quotations. Florida strawberries 40@50c per qt.

HAY—Iowa upland prairie hay declined 50c, consequent on larger receipts and a light local inquiry. Timothy was in good demand for shipment and firm at $11.50@12.00 for No. 1 on track and $10.00@10.50 for No. 2. Iowa upland prairie $8.50@9.50. The offerings of hot and damaged hay continued heavy. Sales were: 3 cars upland prairie on track at $8.00@10.00; 1 car No. 2 timothy, free on board, at $11.00; 1 car choice upland prairie, do, at $10.00. Receipts, 320 tons; shipments, 10 tons.

POTATOES—Local inquiry light, but shipping orders for choice Burbanks were fair at 62@67c per bu, free on board, and 55@58c on track. Beauty of Hebron 50@53c; early white rose 42@45c; mixed varieties 35@40c; stocks from store 55@65c; early Ohio seedlings 75c; New Orleans new potatoes $3.50@4.00 per box.

POULTRY—The market continued glutted and everything was slow except ducks, which were in good request. Live hen chickens 8@8½c per lb; mixed do 6½@7c; roosters 5c; hen turkeys 11@12c; mixed 9c; gobblers 7@8c; ducks 9@10c.

VEGETABLES—Trading fair and mostly on local account, only a few shipping orders coming in. Heavy receipts of fresh green varieties caused an easy feeling to prevail, but there was no material change in former quotations.

WHISKY—Unchanged and quotably $1.14.

WOOL—Quiet, orders being limited and small as to quantity. The lots remaining on hand consist mainly of broken assortments and slight concessions are made in some instances in order to clean them out, otherwise former quotations prevail.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 26c; extra firsts, 24c; extra dairy, 22c; extra firsts, 18c; roll, 15c; packing stock, 6c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 10c; do flats, 10½c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 11c; April, 11c; buyer, 11½c.

SALES—250 cases eggs at 11c; 25 cases do at 11½c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 12	7,782	50	26,687	4,013
Tuesday, April 13	5,388	167	14,776	5,599
Wednesday, April 14	6,416	257	20,075	2,568
Thursday, April 15	8,300	100	20,000	4,000
Total	27,886	574	81,538	16,180
Last week	22,358	544	79,170	9,852
Increase	4,528	30	2,368	6,328
Shipments—				
Monday, April 12	2,608	....	6,696	650
Tuesday, April 13	1,486	6	4,500	1,021
Wednesday, April 14	1,995	9	6,714	694
Thursday, April 15	3,000	....	†6,000	800
Total	9,089	15	23,970	3,165
Last week	8,211	...	38,050	3,078

Since Monday receipts have averaged about 7,000 cattle, 20,200 hogs, and 4,000 sheep per day. Thursday's general cattle market was about 10c lower for poor to good beef cattle. Hogs dropped fully 10c, and common to fair sheep sold about 10c lower. Compared with last week's closing prices, hogs have declined 10@15c and sheep 50@60c, especially for common grades.

About 1,000 dead hogs numbered among Thursday's arrivals. The large increase in the number of dead hogs was caused by overloading and the very warm weather. Some car-loads had as high as ten to twelve dead out of seventy to eighty hogs. Recently the price of dead hogs was reduced from 1c to ½c per lb.

Receipts of hogs for April to date, 242,500, being 54,000 more than the corresponding period in April, 1885.

There was a "flood" of old cows Thursday. About 40 head sold below $2.00, with 20 old shells to a canning establishment at $1.50, and a single animal as low as $1.00 per 100 lbs.

Packers and other local dressed-meat operators received 500 cattle, about 1,700 hogs, and 400 sheep from Kansas City and Omaha Thursday.

CATTLE—Good native cattle, worth $5.15 to $6.35, sold at about former prices, while all other grades of native beef cattle sold 10c lower. There was considerable demand for the upper grades and brisk competition between regular buyers sustained former quotations. The supply of lower grades rather exceeded the demand and prices weakened. New York, Baltimore, and Boston buyers took hold with considerable freedom. Twenty car-loads, or 380 head, of export beeves, averaging 1,288@1,494 lbs, sold for shipment alive to Liverpool and London at $5.25@5.75, largely at $5.40@5.62½. The best bunch of cattle offered—15 beeves, averaging 1,606 lbs—sold to a New York butcher at $6.35, with another bunch for Allegheny, averaging 1,580 lbs, at $6. New York shippers bought 1,480@1,490-lb cattle as high as $5.90@5.95; old-fashioned 1,635-lb cattle sold at $5.75, with coarse 1,514-lb bullocks at $5.32½; very "handy" 1,288-lb steers sold at $5.62½; some 1,198-lb natives reached $5.20; rough 1,389-lb natives sold at $5.10, and very coarse 1,151-lb steers at $4; yearling steers averaging less than 1,000 lbs sold at $4.75; stags averaging 1,497 lbs at $4.35, and 1,623-lbs at $4.75; about 430 "stillers" sold at $3.25@3.75 for bulls averaging 1,256@1,630 lbs, and $5.00@5.25 for steers averaging 1,099@1,358 lbs. A car-load of 1,220-lb distillery-fed cows sold at $4.25. Dressed-meat operators purchased 2,900 cattle. Local Eastern shippers and exporters about 2,600. Local dealers purchased largely at $4.80@5.35, and outside buyers at $5.00@5.60. The cow market was again very weak, and sales averaged 15c lower, especially for common lots, which are coming to market rather more freely. Some 820-lb cows sold as low as $1.50, being fully 50c lower than last week. Medium grades of butchers' stock sold fairly well at about 5@10c decline, with good stock without quotable change. Stockers and feeders sold moderately at about Wednesday's prices. Common stock cattle rather weak. Prime 993-lb feeding steers sold at $4.55, and poor to choice selections at $2.60@4.45. Revised quotations are as follows: Fancy-bred cattle, $6.20@6.35; prime beeves, $5.35@6.10; choice to fancy steers (1,350 to 1,600 lbs), $5.30@5.90; fair to choice steers (1,200 to 1,400 lbs), $4.60@5.40; common to good steers (1,050 to 1,250 lbs), $4.15@4.95; poor and medium steers (950 to 1,100 lbs), $4.00@4.75; fair to choice cows, $2.75@3.75; inferior to medium cows, $1.75@2.50; poor to fancy bulls, $2.25@3.50; stockers (550 to 860 lbs), $2.70@3.80; feeders (900 to 1,250 lbs), $3.70@4.50; veal calves, $3.50@6.00; milch cows, per head, $20.00@45.00.

HOGS—Met with only a moderately active demand and closed weak at fully 10c decline. Fresh and "stale" offerings made about 26,000 head on sale, of which fully 8,000 head remained unsold. Packers and shippers together purchased about 18,000 head. The quality of the offerings graded pretty fair, with quite a sprinkling of good to choice mixed weights among the number. Sales ranged from $3.65 to $4.40 for common light to prime heavy weights. Most of the light bacon hogs, averaging 140@180 lbs, sold at $4.10@4.25, and heavy packing and shipping, averaging 230@300 lbs, at $4.15@4.30. Good mixed sold at $4.20@4.25, and selected butchers' at $4.25@4.35. Pigs quotable at $3.40@3.70, and culls $2.50@3.25.

SHEEP—Thursday's sheep market was weak at about 15c decline from previous quotations, making fully 60c decline on common to fair sheep from the high days last week. A large bunch of 70-lb scalawag native sheep sold at $2.25, and a lot of 79-lb sheep and lambs mixed went at $6.37½c. A very fancy lot of 120-lb Nebraska sheep sold at $6.15, with about 2,000 Nebraska and Kansas averaging 96@118 lbs at $5.50@6.00. Quite a good many natives sold at $3.75@5.35, with extra 117-lb muttons at $6.00.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, April 15.—BEEVES—No fresh offerings: dull feeling; dressed beef sides very slow at 7½@9½c per pound; exports, 42 beeves, 784 quarters of beef, and 59 sheep.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,700; sheep ruled dull and lower; yearling lambs about steady; spring lambs rather easier; sales, 5¼@7½c per lb for unshorn sheep; $6.75@7.34 for unshorn yearlings; spring lambs, $3.50@7.00, with a few extra do at $7.00 per head.

HOGS—Receipts 2,535; nominally steady for live hogs at $4.40@4.80, per 100 lbs.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 15.—CATTLE—Steady; common to choice shipping grades, $3.75@5.50.

HOGS—Quiet; common to best grades, $3.75@4.35.

SHEEP—Quiet; common to good grades, $2.50@5.00.

St. Louis, Mo., April 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 880; shipments, 200; market active and steady on shipping grades, a shade lower on butchers'; choice shipping and exports, $5.00@5.50; common to good, $4.25@4.85; butchers' steers, $3.50@4.50; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.85; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,200; market fairly active and 5@10c lower; butchers' and Philadelphias, $3.90@4.30; mixed packing, $3.90@4.10; light, $4.00@4.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 600; market fairly active at $3.50@5.75.

East Liberty, Pa., April 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 247 head; shipments, 228; market unchanged from Wednesday.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 2,100; market slow; Philadelphias, $4.30@4.70; Yorkers, $4.30@4.40; skips, $4.15@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,400 head; shipments, 1,600; market slow; shade off from Wednesday.

Kansas City, Mo., April 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,339 head; shipments, none; market weaker and 10c lower; choice to fancy, $5.20@5.40; fair to good, $4.70@5.10; common to medium, $4.00@4.60; stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.30; cows, $2.50@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,846 head; shipments, 3,896; market weak and 5@10c lower; good to choice, $4.00@4.15; common to medium, $3.70@3.90; skips and pigs, $2.00@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 769 head; shipments, 438; market weak; good to choice, $3.75@4.60; common to medium, $2.00@3.25.

LUMBER.

A fairly active business was reported at the yards, and a good many consigned cargoes are coming in. The current wholesale prices are as follows:

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2-inch	$44.00@48.00
A and B select, 1¼@2-inch	22.00@42.00
Stock boards, A, B, and C, 12-inch	33.00@43.00
Box, A, B, and C	33.00@48.00
A and B 6-inch flooring	33.00@35.00
Siding, 1st and 2d clear, 12, 14, and 16 feet.	22.00
A and B siding	19.50@20.50
Shingles, standard and extra cedar A	2.35@ 2.40
Shingles, choice A	2.45
Lath, dry	1.80

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; demand and supply light; winter, 7s 3d@7s 5d; spring, 7s 3d@7s 5d; club, 6s 11d@7s. Corn firm, with a fair demand; 4s 2½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 50s. Lard, 31s 3d. Long clear, 29s; short clear, 30s. Beef, 70s.

TALLOW—23s 6d.

CHEESE—51s.

CLOSE—3:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Pork—Is in fair demand; prime mess, Eastern, 51s, steady; do Western, 44s, steady. Lard—Is in poor demand; spot and April, 31s 3d, steady; May and June, 31s 6d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, no stock; do spring, no stock. Flour—Is in fair demand; 8s 4d, steady. Corn—Is in good demand for spot and fair demand for futures; spot, 4s 2½d, firm; April, 4s 2½d, steady; May and June, 4s 2d, steady.

COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand; sales 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 8,600 American.

WHEAT—Quiet and supply poor.

CORN—Firm, with fair demand.

PORK—Prime mess, 51s per brl.

LINSEED OIL—20s 9d per cwt.

ANTWERP, April 15.—PETROLEUM—16⅛f paid and seller.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 15.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Business in early deliveries was very light as well for export as for local milling purposes. And in the future line a moderately active speculation was reported in No. 2 red on a variable market, winding up heavily (despite the export takings) on a loss for the day of ⅛@⅜c a bu. No. 2 red for April closed at 90⅝c; May, 91⅛c asked; June, 91⅜c asked; July, 91⅜c bid; August, 91⅛c bid; September, 92⅛c; October, 93⅛c; December, 96⅛c. Sales: No. 1 Northern spring, afloat, for shipment, at 95c, and to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, at equal to 90⅛@91c.

CORN—Held its own fairly on early deliveries, though only very moderately sought after for shipment as well as home use. The export takings were mostly of No. 2 corn. And, in the futures line, a light speculative movement was reported, with very little change as to values, leaving off steadily as last evening. No. 2 corn, for April, closed here at 45⅛c; May at 46c bid; June at 46⅛c asked; July, 47⅛c asked; August, 47⅛c bid; April, 45⅛c; May, 46c; June, 46⅛c; July, 47⅛c, and August, 47⅛c. Sales: No. 2 early delivery in elevator at 45⅛c, closing at 45⅛c, and delivered at 46⅛@47c, prompt and special, closing prompt at 46⅛c; old No. 2, in elevator, went to a local buyer at 46c; New York steamer mixed, in elevator, 45@45⅛c, closing at 45c bid, and delivered afloat at 46⅛@46⅛c, closing at 46⅛c bid; No. 2 white, in elevator, at 47c; steamer yellow, in elevator, 46⅛c.

OATS—An extremely slack demand reported for prompt and forward delivery, and, as a rule, at barely steady prices. Speculation utterly lifeless, and in the futures No. 2 oats, May, at 35c; do June, at 35⅛c; and No. 2, for April, closed at 36⅛c, May at 36c, and June at 35⅛c. Sales: No. 2 white in elevator, 42@42⅛c, closing at 42⅛c; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, at about 41c; No. 2 in elevator, 37c, closing at 37c asked; and delivered, 38⅛c.

RYE, BARLEY, AND MALT—Essentially unchanged, but very dull.

PROVISIONS—Fair business reported in hog products, which wound up more firmly. Pork moderately active for early delivery; mess at $9.50@10.00; new mess in lots at $10.50@10.75; family mess at $10.75@12.00 (chiefly at $11.50@11.62½); clear backs at $12.00@14.00, as to quality (mostly at $12.25@12.50); and extra prime at $9.50@9.75. A fair demand reported for cut meats at about previous prices; odd lots of pickled bellies, 14 to 10 lbs, reported sold at 5¼@5⅛c; rib bellies, 12 lbs, at 5⅛c; pickled shoulders, in lots, at 5c, smoked do at 5⅛c, pickled hams at 8⅛@9c, smoked do at 9⅛c. Bacon in utter neglect and wholly nominal. A lively business reported in Western steam lard for early delivery, in good part for shipments; choice quoted at the close up to $6.17½@6.20.

BUTTER—Again lower and heavy on a slow movement including choice to fancy Eastern creameries at 31@33c.

CHEESE—In moderate request, with best Eastern factory at 11¼@11⅛c for white and colored.

SUGARS—Raw strong and in good request on the basis of 5 1-16@5 3-16c for fair to good refining muscovado and 5⅛c bid for 96° test centrifugal, with sales reported of four cargoes of centrifugal to arrive, cost and freight, at 3 7-16 for 96° test. Refined sugars firm and wanted, with cut-loaf quoted up to 6⅛c; crushed, 6⅛c; powdered, 6⅛@6⅜c; granulated, 6 7-16c; mold A, 6⅛@6⅛c; confectioners' A, 6 5-16c; standard A, 6⅛c; off A, 5⅛@6c; white extra, 5⅛@5⅛c; yellow extra C, 5⅛@5⅛c; C, 4⅜@5⅛c; yellow, 4⅜@5c.

FREIGHTS—Though comparatively quiet ruled on berth firm and on charter steady. Of the contracts by the steam carriers the most important were for London, hence, corn and grain at 3⅛d, and of through freight, spring wheat at 3⅛d. Hull, from store, prompt, to fill at 4d; cheese for Newcastle at 25s. Hamburg, hence, corn, May shipments, at 50 pfennigs, and Cork for orders, spring wheat, early June clearance, at 3s 4⅛d.

NEW YORK, April 15.—COTTON—Easy; uplands, 9⅛c; Orleans, 9 7-16c; sales, 219 bales. Futures opened dull but steady: April, 9.10c; May, 9.25c; June, 9.35c; July, 9.45c; August, 9.55c; September, 9.40c; October, 9.25c; November, 9.22c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 11,058 brls; exports, 11,033 brls, 1,875 sacks; dull and weak; sales, 11,000 brls.

HAY—Steady; shipping, 70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Options dull and weak; sales 9,000 bags; April and May, 7.15c; June, 7.10c; July to December, 7.05@7.10c. Molasses firmer; sales 20⅛@21⅛c for 50° test. Rice—In fair demand and steady.

RESIN—Steady.

TURPENTINE—Weaker; 45c.

COPPER—Dull.

LEAD—Steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,058 brls; wheat, 25,850 bu; corn, 3,600 bu; oats, 15,200 bu; rye, 500 bu; barley, 756 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 11,033 brls and 1,875 sacks; wheat, 100,098 bu; corn, 101,459 bu; oats, 1,335 bu.

PETROLEUM—Was quiet. It opened at 77c, sagged steadily during the forenoon to 75⅛c, touched 76⅛c during the afternoon, and closed at 75⅛c. Sales, 4,993,000 brls.

Oil City, Pa.—National Transit certificates opened at 77⅛c; highest, 77⅛c; lowest, 75⅛c; closed at 75⅛c. Sales, 1,818,000 brls; clearances, 4,288,000 brls; charters, 36,666 brls; shipments, 58,561 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Dull and heavy; Transit opened at 77c; closed at 75⅛c; highest, 77c; lowest, 75⅛c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 76⅛c; closed at 75⅛c; highest, 77c; lowest, 75⅛c; clearances, 1,658,000 brls.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern and Eastern creamery, 30@32c per lb for choice to extra, 18@25c for seconds; Western creamery, 32@34c for choice to extra; Northern dairy, 25@30c for choice to extra new and 15@18c for good; imitation creamery, 25@28c for choice to extra; ladle-packed, 22@23c for choice fresh and 8@17c per lb for common to good.

CHEESE—New York extra 10⅛@11c per lb, choice 9@10⅛c, and common to good 5@8c; Vermont choice to extra at 10⅛@11c, common 5@8c; Western extra 9⅛@10c, choice 8@9c, common to good 4@7c.

EGGS—Held at 14@14⅛c per doz for near by, 13@14c for Eastern, 12⅛@13c for Northern, 12⅛@13c for Western, and 12⅛@13c for provincial.

OTHER CITIES.

Baltimore, Md., April 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher but dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, 90⅛@90⅛c; April, 91c asked; May, 91⅛@91⅛c; August, 89⅛c asked. Corn—Western firmer but quiet; mixed spot, 46@46⅛c; April, 46@46⅛c; May, 45⅛@46c; June, 45⅛c bid; steamer, 43⅛@44⅛c. Oats firm and quiet; Western white, 39⅛@43c; do mixed, 38@39c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu, rye, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 23,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 126,000 bu.

Detroit, Mich., April 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, 84⅛c cash; 85c bid May; cash Michigan red, 85⅛c asked; No. 2 red, 84⅛c cash, 85⅛c May, 85⅛@86⅛c June, 86⅛c bid August; No. 3 red, 82c, nominal. Receipts, 500 bu. Corn, 39c. Receipts, 6,800 bu. Oats—No. 2, 32⅛c; No. 2 white, 36c. Receipts, 1,700 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 15.—FLOUR—Very dull.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; cash, 76c; May, 77⅛c; June 78⅛c. Corn steady; No. 2, 36⅛c. Oats dull; No. 2, 31c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 64⅛c. Barley easy; No. 2, 50c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, cash or April, $9.05; May, $9.10. Prime steam lard, cash or April, $5.85; May, $5.87⅛.

BUTTER—Steady; dairy, 18@21c.

CHEESE—Steady; 11⅛@12c.

EGGS—Higher; 11@11⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 17,143 brls; wheat, 1,395 bu; barley, 4,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,029 brls; wheat, 930 bu; barley, 5,750 bu.

Toledo, O., April 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—Steady and dull; cash, 86⅛@87c; April, 85c; May, 85⅛c; June, 86⅛c; July, 46⅛c asked; August, 86⅛c; September, 87⅛c. Corn steady; cash, 38⅛c; May, 39c asked; June, 39⅛c. Oats quiet; May, 32⅛c bid.

CLOVER SEED—Steady; cash, $6.15; April, $5.90.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat easy; cash, 85@87c; April, 85c asked; May, 85c; June, 85⅛c; July, 86⅛c; August, 86⅛c; September, 87⅛c. Corn active; cash, May, 38⅛c; June, 39c. Oats firm; May, 32⅛c bid.

CLOVER SEED—Steady; cash, $6.15; April, $5.90.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 15.—FLOUR—Demand light, and prices favored buyers.

GRAIN—Wheat firm, but quiet; No. 2 red, April, 91⅛@92c; May, 91⅛@92⅛c; June, 91⅛@92; July, 91⅛@91⅛c. Corn steady but quiet; No. 3 low mixed, 45c; No. 3 yellow, 45c; No. 3 high mixed, 45⅛c; steamer No. 2 mixed, 46c; No. 2 yellow, 47c; No. 2 mixed, April, 46⅛@46⅛c; May, 46⅛@46⅛c; June, 46⅛@46⅛c; July, 46⅛@47⅛c. Oats, spot firm, demand moderate; white, 38@42⅛c; futures neglected and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 15.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; only a moderate demand for samples; No. 1 hard, cash, 80⅛c; May, 81⅛c; June, 82⅛c; July, 84c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 76⅛c; May, 77c; June, 78⅛c; July, 79⅛c.

FLOUR—Market dull; patents, $4.55@4.80; bakers', $3.55@3.80.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 59,950 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,600 bu; flour, 23,135 brls.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 15.—[Special.]—GRAIN—There was an active inquiry for No. 1 hard this afternoon, when the price touched 88⅛@88⅛c. No. 1 Northern sold at 85⅛c, offered later at ⅛c less. Winter wheat firmer: No. 1 white, at 88c; No. 2 red, held 89⅛c, 88⅛c bid. Corn firm; sales No. 3 yellow at 43⅛c.

St. Louis, Mo., April 15.—FLOUR—Active and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat only fairly active and prices steady. The market opened firm and advanced ⅛@⅛c, but afterwards eased off, but closed ⅛@⅛c higher than yesterday; No. 2 red cash, 86⅛c; May, 86⅛@86⅛c, closing at 86⅛c; June, 86⅛@87⅛c, closing at 86⅛c; July, 83⅛@83⅛c, closing at 83⅛c bid. Corn dull but firm, and ⅛@⅛c higher than yesterday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 33⅛c; May, 33⅛@33⅛c, closing at 33⅛c; June, 34c; July, 35c. Oats very dull, but prices firmer; No. 2 mixed, cash, 31c; May, 29⅛c. Rye weak at 59⅛c. Barley—No sales.

LEAD—Weak; refined $4.60; chemically hard, $4.57⅛.

BUTTER—Fairly active but weak; creamery, 25@30c; dairy, 20@26c.

EGGS—Firm at 9⅛c.

FLAXSEED—Dull and weak at $1.03.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weak. Pork easy at $9.00. Lard weak at $5.75. Bulk meats easy; loose lots long clear, $5.30; short ribs, $5.40; boxed lots long clear, $5.30@5.35; short ribs, $5.40; short clear, $5.55. Bacon steady; long clear, $5.80@5.85; short ribs, $5.90; short clear, $6.00@6.05. Hams unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 74,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,000 bu; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 289,000 bu; oats, 73,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat weak and ⅛@⅛c lower. Corn ⅛c lower. Oats ⅛c lower.

Cincinnati, O., April 15.—WHISKY—Quiet at $1.10; sales of 601 brls finished goods on this basis.

Wilmington, N. C., April 15.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 40c.

A DEPUTY MARSHAL ASSASINATED.

FORT SMITH, Ark., April 15.—Deputy-Marshal William Erwin was assassinated in the Choctaw Nation Tuesday evening. He had arrested and was returning to this city with Felix Griffin, a noted outlaw, charged with highway robbery and horse-stealing, when he was set upon by two men, who released the captive and shot and instantly killed Erwin.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: N. L. Cort & Co., 250 boxes tin-plate; Nee Ban, 8 packages curios; Marshall Field & Co., 46 cases dry goods; John Morrell & Co., 35 boxes bacon; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 167 boxes tin-plate. Collections, $3,850.34.

Sick and bilious headache and all derangements of stomach and bowels cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

MINISTER HANNA IN TROUBLE.

The Argentine President Said to Have Requested His Recall.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—[New York *World*.]—A private letter received here today by a prominent gentleman engaged in business in the Argentine Republic says that the celebrated Indianian, Bayless W. Hanna, is altogether too much for the officers of the Republic. He says that the President of that Republic has just sent a note to Mr. Bayard asking him to have Mr. Hanna recalled. The people of Buenos Ayres are very punctilious, observing the most rigid requirements of Spanish etiquet. Mr. Hanna has done nothing to make himself popular with the powers that be, and has apparently taken pleasure in ignoring the ordinary conventionalities of life, or else in trampling on what is considered the forms of necessary politeness between ladies and gentlemen in the Argentine Republic.

Mr. Hanna's letter to a friend in Indiana, which was published last summer, was the first cause of dissatisfaction. This was translated and printed in the papers of the Republic, and created a feeling against the Minister which he has not been enough of a diplomat to overcome. His business ventures in the Republic and his invitation to Indiana financiers to come down there and reap a harvest of dollars have outraged the polite officials, and have made the request for his recall a very urgent one. It is the customary form to at once comply with such a request. It is rare that a Government asks to have a Foreign Minister accredited to it recalled. This means of getting rid of an obnoxious Minister is used only in extreme cases. The last Minister which this Government asked to have recalled was the Russian Minister Catacazy, who became involved in such a scandal during Hamilton Fish's time.

LOTTERY BUSINESS AT MATTOON.

MATTOON, Ill., April 12.—Judge Hughes opened the Coles County Circuit Court at Charleston today. In his charges to the grand jury he directed their attention to several Mattoon merchants who, during the dull times following the holidays, disposed of their surplus stock by raffles, and reminded the jury that in doing so they had plainly violated the law and should be indicted. He was even more pointed in his remarks against a great lottery scheme that has been inaugurated in this city during the last few months, under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The lottery, or gift enterprise, as it is styled, has issued tickets amounting to $25,000 on their face, and many of which have already been disposed of. The capital prize is a 280-acre farm. There is quite a flurry in Mattoon this evening over the prospect of the probable action of the grand jury in the matter, and everybody, except those directly concerned in the prosecutions, is pleased to see the court take hold of the lottery schemes with a view of their suppression.

THE PRESIDENT TO TAKE IT EASIER.

Washington Special to Baltimore *American:* From this time on the Administration is going to take things easy. The recent illness of the three Cabinet officials has impressed the President with the force of the maxim that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and so the President has announced his intention of taking more exercise, and he intends to go into society, it is said. He advised the members of his Cabinet against overworking themselves, and two of them are going to take his advice. Secretary Lamar is going to Mississippi tomorrow to stay two weeks or ten days, and Attorney-General Garland's friends have almost persuaded him to take a trip to Arkansas. If he goes it will be some time next week, and he will stay for a month.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co.

New York, Southampton, Bremen. The fast Express steamers of this company sail every Wednesday, landing passengers in Southampton in less than eight days from New York. These steamers are celebrated for their speed and the comfort afforded passengers. Beginning in May fast Express steamers will also leave New York on Saturdays for Cherbourg, France, landing passengers for Paris. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.

The U. S. and Brazil Mail SS. Co.

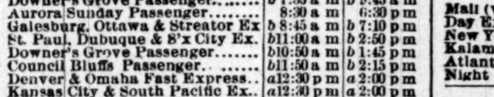
American passenger line for St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio, connecting for Montevideo and intermediate ports. FINANCE...Saturday, April 24 | At noon from Robinson's Stores, Brooklyn. ...Saturday, May 15 | From Newport News, Va., three days later. P. F. GERHARD & Co., Gen. Ag'ts, 84 Broad-st., N. Y. B. V. JACKSON, 10 and 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $30 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates. JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE! EUROPE!!

Tourist Tickets issued for individual travelers to and in all parts of Europe, in connection with any line of steamers. Special Parties sail from New York in April, May, June, and July. Programmes by mail. THOS. COOK & SON, 106 Dearborn-st., Chicago.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:33 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pasnger.	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:30 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.

St. Paul, Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av. and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'ffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:00 p m
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express.	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express.	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m §11:20 p m	* 7:30 p m § 7:00 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 5:00 p m	9:05 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:40 p m	§10:50 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 p m	* 8:00 p m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:25 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:25 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12:00 m †10:30 p m	[illegible]
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m *12:00 m †10:30 p m	[illegible]
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12:00 m †10:30 p m	[illegible]
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 a m *12:00 m * 3:45 p m * 4:15 p m * 5:15 p m	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m * 4:15 p m	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin	*11:30 p m	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	* 7:15 a m §11:30 a m	[illegible]
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and Madison, Janesville & Beloit	* 8:15 p m 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Janesville, Watertown	† 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 9:20 a m	[illegible]
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	* 4:45 p m §10:35 p m	[illegible]
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 5:15 p m	[illegible]
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 p m §10:35 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§10:35 p m	[illegible]
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan		[illegible]
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	*11:30 a m * 3:15 p m †10:30 p m	[illegible]
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m 3:15 p m 4:15 p m	[illegible]

Reference marks. *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

Reference marks: a. Daily; b. Daily except Sunday; c. Daily except Saturday; d. Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m a11:30 a m b 3:00 p m b 5:00 p m a10:30 p m	[illegible]
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m b 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Racine & Waukesha	a11:30 a m b 3:00 p m	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m b12:05 p m b 4:00 p m c10:40 p m	[illegible]
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	[illegible]
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	[illegible]
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	[illegible]
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	[illegible]
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m a10:30 p m	[illegible]
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m c10:40 p m	[illegible]
Des Moines and Ottumwa	c10:40 p m	[illegible]
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b 8:30 a m b12:05 p m	[illegible]
Janesville	b 3:00 p m	[illegible]
Madison	a11:30 a m b12:05 p m a10:30 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b 5:00 p m b11:30 a m	[illegible]
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b 8:30 a m c10:30 p m c10:40 p m	[illegible]
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain	d11:30 a m	[illegible]
Redfield, Aberdeen	d12:05 p m	[illegible]
Calvary and Graceland	b 6:00 a m a 1:00 p m b 5:15 p m b 6:15 p m b 7:50 a m	[illegible]
Sunday only	5:20 p m	[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:10 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:35 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:20 a m	* 2:35 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	‡11:20 a m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:30 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 p m	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 p m	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	‡11:00 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 4:30 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

EASTERN.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	[illegible]
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	[illegible]
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:10 p m	[illegible]
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	[illegible]
New York—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	[illegible]
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	§ 8:45 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 6:50 a m	[illegible]
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
New York—Limited	* 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:00 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	* 9:05 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	* 9:55 p m	[illegible]
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'pr.	* 9:55 p m	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	[illegible]
New York & Philadelphia Exp.	* 3:30 p m	[illegible]
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia.	* 7:45 p m	[illegible]
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd, Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 7:45 p m * 3:30 p m	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices 103 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	[illegible]
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	[illegible]
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Speci	§12:00 m	[illegible]
Chicago Passenger		[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:00 a m	[illegible]
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	[illegible]
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	*11:30 p m	[illegible]
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	† 7:50 a m	[illegible]
Southeastern Express	† 7:50 a m	[illegible]
Eastern Express	* 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Southern Express	* 8:30 p m	[illegible]

Daily †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	[illegible]
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 7:45 p m	[illegible]
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	[illegible]
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 p m	[illegible]
New York & Boston Fast Ex.		[illegible]

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices 109 and 83 Clark-st. General office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	[illegible]
Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows: Leave Chicago *7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

THREE CENTS

In the regular retail price everywhere. Terms to

$8 per

$2 per quarter, and

VOLUME

A LAND BILL

THE SECOND PART OF IRISH SC

Mr. Gladstone Presents Commons—The Sco to Run Pecuniary lords of Ireland—A ment of Landlordis The Financial and Plan—Parnell's Ta Reading May 13—Is ing?

LONDON, April 16.—Cable to The Tribune. the home-rule drama—the Irish Land bill—was but did not draw such such an excitement as tion of the first act yesterday count by side crowd instead by thousands. While Palace yard amid altern the latter decidedly pro but there the presence evident. There was cheers inside, too, when having in his buttonh an Irish bull. Was it an berlain that he adopted flower? In one hand patch; in the other display of interest prev day among the members no look of a hat-shop or no tricycling on the extraordinary show—bu place of interest. Durin inet Minister was presen inent Liberal devotee. in presently, and Mr. berlain entered almost been in court (in a Pic was argued the libel as plaintiff and Cham While the galleries we them were crowded, any very distinguished seemed conscious House was oppres were afloat—Mr. not appearing to bre confident and cheerful "good-by" to Sir Thom had resigned as clerk and musical, as sever landlords in the have observed. They soon afterward whe announcing the provis chase bill—that twin of scope of the bill to am the orator was feeling drink, looking like or quantity than sion. After the Prem few minutes he seemed what surprised at the a expectancy, and doubt spoken of respecting the ing a new piece of nov ment. The House, on the Tory side, was cold,

The speech throughout known Gladstone mold;

1. Preface.
2. Problem.
3. Demonstration.
4. Conclusion.

The preface was in tw by Quintilian:

1. To conciliate the aud with the speaker and the o
2. Touching upon the subject-matter.

The problem embraced propositions in sequen tion afforded a trial of clusion repeated the he with all his personality speech, in substance, wa

The aim of the prese Government was direct contentment among the the permanent restoration speaker's proposals wou tenants of Ireland, but principal object of the thought that many of most hostile to the Gov the outset the speaker most emphatic denial th to ask the Scotch and pecuniary risk on accou Ireland.

The history of Irela ment against its land-ow had originated and in senteeism of landlords their expenses while creased. Oppression hideous progeny. Cri with vitality to perpe down its miserable inh tion to generation. of responsibility, Irish landlords w "With the power have looked on and do union absenteeism beca sentiment ceased to hav on the relations betwee The union itself was sense and wish of e bribery and unblushing

The Land act was inte the same day on whic would become operative without the operation o provide a Legislature statutory authority to estates and act betwee chaser. The purchases the issue of £180,000, issued at par. These with the consent of th for stock of a lower stock could be issued f value would be issued The act was to give tion to sell out The actions were c holdings and did not i demesne and woods. acting between the p would purchase the put the peasant in pos prietor, subject to an a til the total payment money. The State wou occupiers to become pr

In districts where gested the State woul cide whether expropri land should be comp the immediate landlord to sell to the incumbra sell by foreclosure a himself.

Applications to sell by all the tenants on applications and sales

Applicants would be for costs in certain cas sion would be empowe tions.

The basis of prices w rental for a fixed perio of 1845 would be the wherein the rent of then fixed; in all oth mission would have price by comparing th with Griffiths' valuatio

The Land Commissio to examine the state tates for ten years bac

Twenty years' rental purchase; in excepti years' rental would m canons for sale would March 1, 1890.

Ten millions of pou be issued during 1887, 000,000 in 1889, etc.

When the proposals